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G. BAILEY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR; JOHN G. WHITTIER, CORRESPONDING EDITOR.

VOL. IX.

WASHINGTON, D. C., THURSDAY, JULY 19, 1855.

NO. 446.

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G. BAILEY, Washington, D. C.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

For the National Era.

ELEANG SOUTHMAYD'S WARDSHIP.

In Y Martha Russell.

Springrill, October 1, 1850.

You ask after "my guardian," Margaret, and wouder how one whose nlightest wish has been a law to those around her, will ever brook the rule of a stranger. I wonder, too; but it his face, who never denied me aught in the face with a single of the rule of a stranger. I wonder, too; but it his power to grant, while living, I will school my self to bear, with such patience as I may, the control of this person.

The worst of it is, he is not wholly a stranger—entither is he, as you fancy, old and ugly explose and sold and the word of the person.

The worst of it is, he is not wholly a stranger—entither is he, as you fancy, old and ugly exploss and a selfish; if he were, I could ender our year's penance with some grace—for. Have a mattral liking and reveremee for old age; but this Mr. Summerfield its belt of the control of the person.

Have a natural liking and reveremee for a consent of the person is now my master for the year my senior, and, report says, good-looking, honorable, truthful, and high-minded; and, aid, proud, exacting, self-reliant, and imperious—at least, he is all that, if the man does not greatly belie the promise given by the boy. His father and mine were exchoolmates in their boyhood, and when I was about to not relevely exars old, my father took me down to Oldifield, in which partial Mr. Summerfield the elder was settled, on a visit, if the man does not greatly belie the promise given by the boy. His father and mine were exchoolmates in their boyhood, and when I was about to not relevely exars old, my father took me down to Oldifield, in which partial Mr. Summerfield the elder was settled, on a visit. If the man does not greatly belie the promise given by the boy. His father and mine were exchoolmates in their boyhood, and when I was about to not releve years old, my father took me down to the control of the promise given by the boy. His father end mine were exchoolmates in here is one for me, post-marked "Boston. And ready entered college, from which, by the way, he was expelled, a year or so after, for participation in a riot among the students, which ended in the murder of one of the tutors; the two younger children were away on a visit, and this Master Frederic and his sister Susan were my companions during the week. I could then barely read—this grand accomplishment having been achieved more through a passionate desire to read for myself a book of fairy tales my father had bought me, than from any idea of its usefulness or importance; for I had no idea that my ignorance was a disgrace; and so coopstantly had I been my father's companion, who had in truth had no great opinion of "book knowledge," so completely had I imbibed his sentiments, on, the subject of education, that their surprise and pity at my ignorance only amused me. But when in sheer self-defence I boasted of my accomplishments in riding, fishing, and walking, my father's favorite pursuits, and was gravely told that "such things were well enough for boys, but not at all proper for girls," though Master Frederic did have the grace to add, "they were well enough in their way," I was "they were we

Miss Susan, who was about two years my senior, was a complete Miss Goodchild, quiet, demure, womanly, a pattern to all the little girls in the parish. I can distinctly recall the tone in which she would say—"Such conduct is very improper in a young lady, Eleanor."

Master Frederic I might have liked, if he had the work of the wo

been less correct, or I more so. He was quiet and grave, and had a way of saying—"You will do this, or that, Eleanor, because it is right," which vexed me, even while I felt compelled to do as he said. I remember an incilent that occurred when we were rambling in idea of both "guardian" and "ward," in those merry days. I had led them a Will-o'-the-wisp chase, to the great detriment of Susan's shoes and skirts, until, really tired out, we sat down

About half way up the ascent, grew some beautiful wild flowers, looking down upon us with their blue eyes, and nodding their heads as much as to say, "Why don't you come up and much as to say, "why don't you come up and get us?" Up I went—so quickly that the first intimation my companions had of my intention was the tumbling of a great stone in close proximity to their feet, which I had dislodged in my

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PATENT

CO., Brokers, an

eling, Va.

we wait your decision.

Very truly, your friend,

F. Summerfield."

F. Summerfield."

F. Summerfield."

Is not that cool, Margaret? He is very carefingly indignant, and told my father, confidentially, that I did not think one of them would
know "an eel from a trout." He langhed, but
drew me on to relate the whole conversation;
then said, gravely—"Perhaps we have made a
bit of a mistake, Eleanor; but there is time
enough for my little girl to distance them all,
yet!"

Min Susan who was about two years my

We wait your decision.

Very truly, your friend,

F. Summerfield."

Is not that cool, Margaret? He is very carefind to assure me that respect for my father alone
induces him to accept the trust. He might
have spared himself the trouble, for every line
in the note declares it. He may rest assured
that the feeling is mutual; nothing but respect
for my father would ever induce me to endure
him.

But I forgot the old woman's letter. Here
it is, short and sensible, written in great round
it is, short and sensible, written in great round
it is, short and sensible, written in great round
it is, short and sensible, written in great round
it is, short and sensible, written in great round
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it is, short and sensible, written in great round
it is not that cool, Margaret? He is very care
in the note that, mon Prince," responds
he.

"Thou art sixty years of age," observes the
Prince.

"You may say that, mon Prince," responds
he.

"Thou art sixty years of age," observes the
Prince.

"Not rung yet, General," chimes in the Sergeant-major, gathering courage. "He wants
six months of sixty. I'm fifty-four, and I may
say I have seen

LEONARD WRAY. A ROMANCE OF MODERN HISTORY. y the author of " The Chronicles of the Bastile," " The Em

bassy," " The Yule Log," " Philip of Lutetia," &c. CHAP, XXIX. Corporal Trompette obtains Promotion. There is something unusual going on at the

There is something unusual going on at the lodge of Corporal Trompette. He and his spouse are furbishing themselves up after a fashion which leads to the conclusion that they are about to pay a visit of ceremony. They are about to pay a visit of ceremony. They are about to pay a visit of ceremony. They are about to pay a visit of ceremony. They are about to pay a visit of ceremony. They are about to pay a visit of ceremony. They are about to pay a visit of ceremony. They are about to pay a visit of ceremony. They are about to pay a visit of ceremony. They are about to pay a visit of ceremony. They are about to pay a visit of ceremony. They are about to pay a visit of ceremony. They are about to pay a visit of ceremony. intimation my companions had of my intention was the tumbling of a great stone in close proximity to their feet, which I had dislodged in my progress, and which I barely escaped following, with a torn dress and a grazed elbow.

"Why, Eleanor Southmayd! how can you chave so!" cried the grave Susannah, really gightened. "Southmayd! how can you ightened. "Southmayd! how can you coordingly, they accomplish in the coordingly they accomplish in the coordingly they accomplish in the conclusion that they wife, "but I was of some use at the ambulance."

"She don't say what she did, Prince," remarks the Corporal. "You see she's not one can engagements, to be in the least flurried whilst making their preparations, which, accordingly, they accomplish in the coordingly that the grave Susannah really intended to the conclusion that they wife, "but I was of some use at the ambulance."

"She don't say what she did, Prince," remarks the Corporal. "You see she's not one can be used to brag much. But she was as brave on the field, looking after the wounded, as any soldier or officer that was in the thickest of the field.

the spots a few yards brounds a series of the motion of th

army till the Prussians betrayed us at Water-

all, besides the campaigns."
"Indeed, yes! good service," observes the
Prince. "And thou hadst fifteen years' service," he continues, fixing his eyes on the Corporal, "when the wreck of the old army

retreated to the banks of the Loire."

"Besides campaigns," answers the Corporal. "I was one of the brigands of the Loire,\* General, and I am proud of it."

"Thou wert a drummer-boy at Marengo, eh?" inquires the Prince.

"True, on the faith of a trooper," responds the Sergeant-major.
"And thou wert at Austerlitz," remarks the

Prince.
"And my wife too, Prince," says the Cor-

of war, however, and to the excitements of general properses, and which I barely secaped following, with a torn dress and a grazed elbow.

"Why, Eleanor Southmayd! how can you behave so!" cried the grave Susannah, really fightened. "See, brother, she will fall! Make her come down!"

"Just as if he could!" I cried, as I reached upward to grasp a dry limb that hung dangling amid the green boughs of a butternut tree, that aprung from a narrow shelving terrace a few feet above me.

"Eleanor, you will find it easiest and safest to come down on this side;" said Fred, indicating a spot a few yards beyond, where the formation of the rock made a series of rude steps. "The footing is quite sure here."

"I'm not coming down until I get those flowers;" and possessing myself of the stick, I reached upward, and attempted to detach them. But they were firmly rooted, and my attempt only brought down a quantity of crumbling sone and dust into my upturned face. Blinded and half choked, I almost lost my foothold.

"Eleanor! Eleanor, come down!" cried Fred, very earnestly. "Those flowers are not worth the risk!"

"And here's Ma'me Reynaud, just in time," away flowed to be a sub-officer that was not steen the solic of his temples, and his hair requires to show the lock of a limbox to stay froothold.

"Eleanor! Eleanor, come down!" cried Fred, very earnestly. "Those flowers are not worth the risk!"

"And here's Ma'me Reynaud, just in time," away flowers are not worth the risk!"

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"And here's Ma'me Reynaud, just in time," away flowers are not worth the risk and prepared to climb higher.

"And here's Ma'me Reynaud, just in time," away flowers are not worth the risk and prepared to climb higher.

"And half choked, I almost lost my foothold.

"Eleanor! Eleanor, come down!" cried freed, repeated for

sufficient courage to appear before the judges, on whom, it seems to you, all the hopes of life depend. But it must be done; and with the precious burden you finally cross the threshold, and introduce yourself, with the name of your embryo book trembling on your lips. To transact business has never been among the accomplishments thought necessary for man, and it is with unspeakable fear and trembling that you enter into the details of a bar

Into whose hands you fall to be adjudge you know not, but after the appointed time with sinking heart and faltering step, you cal with sinking heart and faltering step, you call and learn your doom. If he who stands before you held in his hand the shears which snap the thread of life, it would not seem a more momentous occasion, and you would not watch his lips with intenser agony. "Accepted," or "Rejected"—these are the words, and either will produce nearly the same instantaneous effect. But from the shock produced by the first you will soon recover; and it is certain, not only to yourself but to all the world, that there is some merit in your book if accepted here. Now, a

believe it is also the largest establishment in our country, and is conducted by five brothers, of whose enterprise the world does not need to be informed, but of whose origin and history I which we are indebted to Mr. Matthews, the accomplished superintendent of the bindery is of whose enterprise the world does not need to be informed, but of whose origin and history I which we are indebted to Mr. Matthews, the accomplished superintendent of the bindery is of the City of London—the rare old Hall, which to be informed, but of whose origin and history I which we are indebted to Mr. Matthews, the accomplished superintendent of the bindery in this establishment, who is an anateur in his of the city of London—the rare old Hall, which to be informed, but of whose origin and history I which we are indebted to Mr. Matthews, the accomplished superintendent of the bindery in this establishment, who is an anateur in his of the City of London—the rare old Hall, which accomplished superintendent of the bindery in this establishment, who is an anateur in his this establishment, who is an anateur in his of the City of London—the rare old Hall, which accomplished superintendent of the bindery in the chose of the chird of London—the rare old Hall, which accomplished superintendent of the bindery in this establishment, who is an anateur in his thread specially to of Monor expect the most of the city of London—the rare old Hall, which accomplished superintendent of the bindery in this establishment, who is an anateur in his this establishment, who is an anateur in his thread specially to fwhose origin and history I are the city of London—the rare old Hall, which accomplished superintendent of the bindery in this establishment, who is an anateur in his treased specially to the city of London—the rare old Hall, which accomplished superintendent of the bindery in this establishment, who is an anateur in his trease special of the city of London—the rare old Hall, which accompliance in the city of London—the rare old Hall, which acco

Dr. Bailey. DOCTOR CLARKE.

So give it the wings of the Era. Ever, my dear Doctor, yours, faithfully.

A SKETCH FROM LIFE. BY MRS. S. C. HALL.

ANTINGTON, D. C., THURSDAY, JULY 19, 1855.

HOW BOOK ARE MODE;
A TAYET TO THE PULLEMENT DUCKED OF THE PULLEMENT DUCKED AND THE PULLEMENT DUCKED AN

is a matter of question, if she could have achieved her present position, if her family had achieved her present position, it her takiny had increased, or even remained to claim her care. It pleased God to remove both her husband and child, within a short period of each other; and when the first agony was passed, and she was called upon to consider what her future course of life should be, instead of sitting down De vier better de la contraction de la contracti with helpless sorrow, or seeking to divert her grief by change of scene or frivolous amuse-

have little fear about its being appreciated by the world, but you fear greatly whether it will be appreciated properly by those who are to decide whether it is ever made public. It takes you days, and perhaps weeks, to summon whether the world is progressing, and men and the original action of their regulation of their regu we remember, too, that from this press issue only "books which are books," we must believe that the world is progressing, and men and women are not the degenerate beings misanthropes and croakers sometimes depict them.

MINIE MYRTLE.

Literary Correspondence of the Era.

London, Eng., June 22, 1855.

My Dear Doctor: I enclose you a charming sketch from the pen of Mrs. Hall. It will appear in the Lady's Newspaper to-morrow; but, by having a slip, you will get it a week eerlier than the paper. You will guess readily, who gave Mrs. Hall the groundwork. As for the "Doctor" herself, she is one of the most of the mos Democrats, especially here in the West. The it has been compelled to divest itself of its most truth is, our party has been tainted with an unodious and repulsive pretensions. It may exhealthy element from the beginning. Some ert a pretty decided influence upon our civil rather suspicious characters officiated at its and ecclesiastical polity; but while thus acting, birth and baptism at Buffalo, in 1848. We it will be incessantly and most powerfully acted then took into our embrace many who were as alien to our principles as light is to darkness, or as Native Americanism is to Anti-Slavery.

I fear we were swayed then, as we have sometimes been since, by a measure of times been soundly a desire to have the multitude go with us, as by an overmastering fidelity to our cherished time, place, and circumstance, by which all other institutions are modified and controlled. Sir, it is impossible, in the very nature of things, that the Papal power should now be felt in the times been since, by a measure of that expediency which we had condemned in the old parties. We were animated as much, perhaps, by a desire to have the multitude go with us, as

# WASHINGTON, D. C.

THURSDAY, JULY 19, 1855

The Editor will be absent from the cit for the next six or eight weeks; and during hi absence, Mr. DANIEL R. GOODLOE, a gentle favorably known to our readers, will devote himself to editorial duties. It is quite possible we may not be idle in our place of retreat.

### THE ONE THING NEEDFUL.

We give place on our fourth page to extract from various papers, all insisting upon one thing as needful—the discontinuance of the effort to rally the friends of Freedom on a Know Nothing platform.

## THE REST OF THE VOLUME.

Among the literary attractions of the second half of this volume of the Era, in addition to LEONARD WRAY, now drawing to a close, and the Political History of Europe, will be-1. A story by MARTHA RUSSELL, entitled

Eleanor Southmayd's Wardship, somewhat after the manner of her exquisite Diary, but even better than that. 2. Rosa and her Suitors, one of Miss

lin's best stories, translated expressly for the Era by ELBERT PERCE. 3. A piquant story of political life, by a new

contributor from New Hampshire. 4. Occasional Letters from Miss CATHERINE BEECHER and MINNIE MYRTLE, in their summer

Now is the time to send in new subscr bers to the Era; to say nothing of the peculiarly interesting aspect of the political world, and the thickening conflict with the Slave Power.

We shall commence the publication Eleanor Southmayd's Wardship next week.

## WHO WANTS A CHEAP DOCUMENT?

We are from time to time requested to publish certain important documents or items, necessary for reference in the advocacy of our Cause. It has occurred to us that this want might in part be met by the volume of Fatcs for the People issued two years ago. Owing to our absence in Europe, it was deficient in variety and adaptation to general readers, but fortunately it became the repository of a large amount of documentary matter of permanent importance, especially to writers and speakers on the Anti-Slavery Movement. We have on hand a large number of complete

volumes, which will be sent to any person ordering them, for twenty-five cents, free of post-From the following table of contents, any

reader may judge whether the work is desirable to him or not 1. Ancient and Modern Politicians, by Wil-

liam Jay.
2. First Introduction of the Nebraska Terri-

3. Movements in the South on Slavery, prior to the Declaration of Independence, from the American Archives.
4. Extracts from General Washington's Wri-

tings in Relation to Slavery.

5. Dr. Franklin on Slavery—full extracts from his works.

Wages on the Rise-Contributions by Dr. Wm 7. Southern Sentiment, by a Southern Wo

8. Democratic Platform, adopted at Baltimore, July 1, 1852. 9. Whig Platform, adopted at Baltimor June 8, 1852. 10. Free Democratic Platform, adopted at

Pittsburgh, August 11, 1852.
11. Jefferson's Minutes of Debate in 1776, on the Declaration of Independence—Original 12. Jefferson's Minutes of Debate on the Ar-

icles of Confederation-all of both debates relating to Slavery.

13. The Mauvaises Terres of Nebraska, by

14. The Issue, by Dr. Wm. Elder. 15. Extracts from the Madison Papers.
16. Elliot's Debates on Virginia—State Convention on the Federal Constitution—Extracts. 17. Do. in the North Carolina Convention of

18. The Slave Trade, and Slavery British Colonies, &c.—Dr. Wm. Elder.— 19. The Minister Hunting the Slave—Henry

New York Bible Society and its Preacher—Relations to Slavery.

21. Elliot's Debates in the Pennsylvania

22. Debates in the South Carolina Convention on the Federal Constitution. 23. Extracts from Jefferson's Notes on Vir-

ginia.
24. Extracts from Jefferson's Plan of a Constitution for Virginia.

25. Extracts from Jefferson's Correspond

ence.

26. Examination of the Fugitive from Ser vice Clause of the Federal Constitution.

27. Extracts from Jefferson's Corre

-concluded. These extracts furnish the most complete views of Jefferson's Opinions of Slavery, ever published separately. 28. Exciting Debates in Congress, 1790—

from Annals of Congress.

29. Do. in Congress in 1793—from do.

30. Tucker's State of Slavery in Virginia.

31. Examination of the Mosaic Laws of Se vitude, by William Jay.

32. The Paramount Question.
33. Senstor Atchison and the Territory Nebraska.

34. Modern Parable of the Prodigal Son. 35. Clause in the Nebraska Bill re Aliens—Remarks of Mr. Chase. 36. Native Americanism and the

Democracy.

37. Address of the Independent Democratin Congress to the People of the United State on the Nebraska-Kansas Bill.

38. Copious Extracts from the Great Debat tion, in the Legislature of Virgin a, in 1832

39. Southern Democracy.
40. Southern Ideas about Property.
41. Ohio and the Nebraska Bill—Co Legislature.
42. Domestic Institutions of Cuba—Interv.

43. Conquest of Cuba-The First Dem 44. The Test Vote in the House on the

braska-Kansas Bill.
45. The Duty of Northern Men—The Hour for Union Come. 46. Remarks on the Remark of Edward Everett, that no Material Interest is at Stake.

47. Parties and Slavery.
48. Shall there be a Party of Freedom?

50. The Programme of a Party of Freedor ent with the New York Trib

52. The Movements of our Home Population—the only article of the kind ever published.
53. Speculations of Southern Politicians con-

Davenport, eight in number, all met on the 28th

### KANSAS AFFAIRS

The Kansas Tribune of June 27th has a manly and forcible article on "the destiny of Kansas," in which the editor expresses the confiden pinion that Slavery cannot obtain foothold in that Territory. We are highly gratified to witess the resolute spirit manifested, and the flatering view of the question which is presented

"No mob can enter any of the settled por-tions of Kansas, and commit depredations, with-out stern and manly resistance. The day has gone by for mobbing the people here. Depre-dations may be committed without notice by large parties upon a single individual—as in the case of the cowardly assault upon Phillips. the case of the cowardly assault upon Phillips-but no attack upon any considerable body will be made, without the assailants being shot in their tracks. The spirit of the people is arous ed, and they will no longer tamely submit t

outrage.

"We can see no possible way in which Slavery can be planted in Kansas. The present Legislature is no more the Legislature of Kansas than that which sits in Jefferson city, Mis uri, and it has no more right to establish Sla ry here than the Autocrat of Russia, nor wil its tyrannical acts be any more likely to be obey ed. Bands from Missouri invaded and overrur our Territory, and trampled upon the rights of the elective franchise, and made a mockery of e greatest boon of American Freemen-the ight of self-government."

In this connection we may allude to a priate letter from a prominent citizen of Kansas which takes a similar view of the question to hat above expressed. He thinks that the Free Soil members should resign, since, by taking heir seats in the body which claims to be the Legislature of the Territory, they will give a tacit assent to the usurpation. There seems to be much force in this view of the question; and since the Free-Soilers are in a lean minority with no chance of preventing the mischie which the majority may devise, we incline to pprove the idea.

The following paragraph from the Squatte Sovereign will illustrate the spirit of the Pro Slavery party in Kansas. It will show the trange confusion of ideas which prevails i he brain of the brutal or besotted wretch who oposes to celebrate the great anniversary of Freedom, by hanging the enemies of Slavery. "In the absence of the customary facilities for a due commemoration of the glorious 4th,

a pleasant pastime, and a fit type of the day we celebrate, would be the hanging of Abolitionists. The departed spirits of our revolutionary sires would greet with approval a work like this; for in their time, in this mundane sphere, it was their wont to use the utmost rigor with all raitors. Shall we, then, deviate from their ex ample, and permit treachery to thrive and growtrong in our midst? At least, let us devote ortion of that day to a calm consideration of the oppressions sought to be imposed upon us t is vain for us to contemplate with emotion pleasure the memories of the morrow, whil e are ourselves subject to tyrannical and an oitrary rule. Let us, then, gather fresh vigo rements of our patriotic ancestor ought to be brought vividly before us by the remembrance of the events that have endear the fourth day of July to every American."

LAW vs. EQUITY-A HARD CASE. A colored man at Madison, Indiana, namohn Simmons, was distinguished some years ago for his active sympathy with his oppress rethren on the southern side of the Ohio His reputation as a philanthropist pervaded the whole country for miles, and, as it seems, from ubsequent judicial investigations, he was resorted to for "aid and comfort," by all fleeing victims of patriarchal tenderness, in their efforts to escape the halcyon influences of the again, for Williston, where he remained unti "peculiar" institution. To the Christian grace advantage of a sleek and comely person, which he was studious to adorn with gay apparel and gaudy trinkets. In a word, our hero found nimself elevated to that dangerous position i which "all men spoke well" of him. The god ly, the gay, and the philanthopic, united ounding his praises; and no one could hav predicted, with any chance of being attend ed to, that one so marked as fortune's favorite could be subject to the vicissitudes and angers of ordinary men.

But the ancients had a maxim, that "no ma an be reckoned happy until he is dead;" and we fear that friend John has no very brillian prospects, even in the land of departed spirits or, like Judas, in an evil hour, he was tempted to betray the innocent blood-nay, he is said to have driven a thriving trade in the lawful and Union-saving business of catching fugitive slaves, by luring them to his house as : place of refuge, and then betraying them to their chivalrous pursuers, for thirty pieces of silver, more or less. This was the secret of John's thift, and the ill-gotten revenue, out of which he clothed himself in fine apparel, and

fared sumptuously every day.

Unlike Judas, he had not the grace, self-con victed, to go and hang himself for the first offence, but persisted in the diabolical work, for we know not how long, until he was fairly caught. Of course, detection was sufficient to ruin the business in which he was engaged, since the fugitives were thereby warned to avoid his treacherous roof. John was "a conidence man "-lived and thrived on "confience"-and when that was destroyed, his occupation" was gone. But that was not all. and not the worst. John was seized at midnight by some of his colored brethren, who vindicated the "higher law" by violating the lower. Fired by a generous indignation at the etrayer of their kind, they inflicted upon him such a drubbing as he will long remember, acompanied by the wholesome warning, that if he should ever repeat his heartless villany upon nother fugitive, his life would be the forfeit. Though not himself a believer in the "higher law," John began to feel the necessity of obey-

ing the behests of its instruments; and, so far as is known, he has strictly refrained from their olation in the matter of betraying fugitives. But John has not been left wholly with nsolation. He is a friend of the Union, and y on process from the Federal Courts; and of the "compromises of the Constitution." That he can so arrange the Committee s backed by the conservative portion of souls Commerce as to insure a report in favor of or ty—by the men of "property and standing," who felt bound, by their allegiance to the laws, o assist in bringing to condign punishm he reckless vindicators of the "higher law. lack traitor though he was to his race, John ras true to the great national panacea, the struments of its enforcement. His case was alculated to awaken sympathy in conservative reasts-to touch the tender consciences of the

oughfaces-and he was with their aid and ounsel induced to bring suit against the midight executioners of summary justice. He inuted an action for damages in the Circuit Court of Jefferson county, in 1847, agains Elijah Anderson, a colored man, resident in Madison—a person, it seems, of good character, and possessed of a little property. Of course, gment went against him. He appealed, and vention at Indianapolis, on the 13th inst. The tracted the case down to October, 1854; but number present is variously estimated from ten to no effect, except a great accum costs. A colored person named Clapman Har- doubtless nearest the truth. Native Americanris was prosecuted in company with Anderson; ism, as well as Anti-Slavery, seems to have run but it seems that the latter has had to sustain high, judging from the tenor of some meager the pecuniary burden, amounting to some sketches of speeches which have come to hand. seven hundred dollars, as we are informed on We have not seen the resolutions adopted, and

selpless family to the comforts of a home. We rust that he may receive it. His offence hath extent, no more that his love for the Inion is not commensurate with his abhorence of treachery—he was not sufficiently im ssed with the sanctity of a law which emoys a Judas for its executioner, and, acting pon the honorable and generous instincts of s nature, he violated it. What man with a park of chivalry in his breast will not sympa ize with him? Has he not vindicated his race? Has he not proven a true man, in in ting merited, though not the due measure o mishment upon the base betrayer of his kind? We are informed that Mr. David Pollock, perior street, Cleveland, Ohio, is authorize receive subscriptions for the benefit of Anerson; and we trust that the appeal to the

## BARBARISM IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

erous and humane will not be in vain. G.

The Hindoos, the Turks, the Russians, and ther barbarous nations, are distinguished for he suspicion and jealousy with which they reard foreigners. Their systems of government and religion are founded in force, fraud, and mposture. These are the weapons with which hey are defended against the assaults of reaon and intelligence from within and without and hence the fierce persecution which is visited upon the first symptom of doubt or disent, and the malignant hate and intolerance with which they regard all who entertain oppo

Enlightened, people who enjoy free institu ions and a rational system of religion, enterain no dread from the presence of foreigners on the contrary, actuated by a liberal curiosit knowledge of their own systems, they court in rcourse with strangers, and extend to then the most hospitable reception. The greater heir creeds and constitutions, but the who achinery of Church and State, their practical orkings and legitimate fruits. With these elf-evident remarks, as a preface, we subjoin the following paragraph from a South Carolina ewspaper, and leave every reader to pronounce r himself upon the character of the people of that State. Let every one ask himself whether the state of things recorded below, by one heir own organs of public opinion, is characeristic of an enlightened, republican, and Chrisan people, or of semi-barbarians:

"John Joliffe .- As many of our readers at listance may expect through the columns of the Sentinel to hear something about this black-tearted, thin-skinned, and fearless Abolitionist, we take the present occasion to give them the particulars connected with the case, as far as e have been able to learn them. He arrived t Williston on Thursday last, and endeavored o procure a carriage or other vehicle for the ourpose of conveying himself to the plantation f Elijah Willis, where we understand severa usty-colored individuals contemplated giving nim a suit he did not bring with him from Ohio ut some few persons who were aware of thi fact, and who were most interested, perhaps the xecutors, advised him to remain where he was He was waited upon, we understand, by som five or six gentlemen, who inquired of him in the was an Abolitionist; to which he responded that he was, but that he did not come here for that he was, but that he did not come here for the purpose of advocating or extending his prin-ciples, but merely to execute a trust reposed in him by one who was dead, and he would exe-cute that trust if he died in the attempt. We re assert what we heard on last sale-da left Williston on the day following, Friday, for this place, and, we are sorry to say, was permi ted to leave here on Saturday last unm Monday morning last. Why he was permitted majority of our citizens are; but our own were expressed before he landed amongst us, and we re sorry, very sorry, to say that the people o part untouched. We are of opinion that an Abolitionist like Joliffe should not be allowed stopping-place in the State; it matters not whether they come on business or pleasure, our ery is, 'tar and feathers.' Those who were op posed to using any foul means with this fellow, Joliffe, in our opinion, will see what he thinks of them in a few weeks. Enough has already been said concerning him, as the communications in this issue will show, and we here beg leave to have done with the subject until we are

#### THE SPEAKERSHIP OF THE HOUSE-A SUG-GESTION.

permitted to peruse the Ohio papers."

Barnwell (S. C.) Sentinel.

To the Editor of the National Era: One of the most important acts of the House of Representatives, during the whole term of

every Congress, is its selection, or rather its election, without selection, of a presiding officer. It commonly happens, that when the Hous is first called to order for the election of a Speak er, one half of the members are strangers t he other half, and thus utterly unprepared to nake an intelligent selection. The usual practice has been to meet in caucus, where a fe partisans are found prepared to take the lead and procure the nomination of their own espe cial friends; and this is not unfrequently in pre payment of corresponding service to be subs quently rendered in return by the Speaker. Nominations so made commonly succeed, and often to the mortification of those who are made the most efficient tools of the transaction Let it be remembered that the Speaker of the House of Representatives has power so to constitute its Committee on Territories, as to se cure a report either in tavor of or against ex-

cluding Slavery from the Territories of the United States. That he can so arrange the Committee the District of Columbia as to insure reports either for or against the repeal of those laws which now sustain Slavery and the slave trade in the District of Columbia, and convert the jail of the United States into a national man market for any wretch who pleases so to use it. That he can give you a Committee on the Judiciary that will, or one that will not, report n favor of prohibiting the sale of slave prope

against a repeal of so much of the law of 1807 Let us who have elected members to the day, of all candidates for the Speakership at least those for whom they propose to vote that office, an open avowal of their endeavo arrange the several Committees in a man favorable or unfavorable to the measures ab important to inquire upon; refusing absolutel to vote for any one who shall decline to answer or who shall answer adversely to the know wish of the interrogator or his wish of the interrogator or his constituents. In this way, the voter can act intelligently, and his

INDIANA STATE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION. The Know Nothings, Republicans, and Free Soilers, of all hues, held an enthusiastic Concredible authority. His house and lot in Madi-son has been sold to satisfy the judgment, and only a small balance of his "little all" is left in the hands of the sheriff, as the overplus. He is a ruined man, and makes an appeal to the penevolent for said in restoring him and his

THE SOBER SECOND THOUGHT. elsewhere quote from a significant articl which recently appeared in the Richmond Enquirer, showing a more conservative tendency

The following passage relative to the value of the Union, and the importance of its preserva tion, is still more remarkable, coming as it does Auditor of State—T. M. Wright. Treasurer of State—W. A. Gibson. from the leading journal of the South, which hitherto has been little less addicted to the dis ussive argument than the Charleston Mercury The Northern press and Northern statesn aving demurred to the force of that argume The ticket is regarded as a strong one. and declared their resolution to curtail the en roachments of Slavery at every hazard, ther

eems to be less disposition to urge it. The South Carolina papers, even, have become mere y contingent disunionists; and if the North naintains the high spirit which is now in the scendant, we predict that the contingency will ever arise which will be deemed sufficient to warrant a dissolution of the Union. The En-"If the glorious edifice of our liberty and ou

Union fall from its firm foundation and lofty height, the ruin will not be the work of wisdom and of strength, for strength and wisdom would spurn such an office, but the mischievous prank of wicked weakness or thoughtless folly." WHAT THE SOUTH THINKS OF THE NORTH

han that paper has habitually pursued for years

The Richmond Enquirer is opposed to the rganization of a Southern party—thinks will break the last hold of the South upon the North, by destroying the sham Democrat party. The editors pay the following question ble compliment to their Northern allies : "The Democratic party at the North is dril

ed from boyhood in the principles of Southern Republicanism, and of opposition to Abolition Sectional feeling occasionally misleads its mem-bers, but they often evince, as in the case of many of the Softs, a disposition to return to the faith of their fathers and of their youth; whilst, on the other hand, even the whist, on the other hand, even the conserva-tive portion of the Whig party at the North, the Silver Gray and Webster men, have been so indoctrinated with hatred to the South, that

"A large portion of the Northern Democra cy has ever been true to the rights of the South, to the Constitution and the Union, under all circumstances. Shall we insultingly cast of such tried and faithful allies, and rely upon a thern party, which would be voted down at the first division on a sectional question in Congress? A Southern party is all-powerf for mischief-impotent for good. Like a wicked child, with a match it may explode a magazine, or with a torch consume a palace; but cannot restore that magazine, or rebuild that

The following remark displays a strange ig norance of the course of trade in this country. We had been led to suppose that New England was mainly indebted for supplies of breadstuffs to the Western free States; and even if the Union were dissolved, we imagine that the South would have no objection to the New England market for her products. But if she should turn away from it in disdain, nobody would suffer so much as herself. The concluding remark, relative to the spirit of the Puritans, displays a more liberal and intelligent view of things, and has doubtless been suggested by the recent legislation of Massachu setts on the subject of personal liberty. What change!! When New England bowed subnissively to the behests of the Slave Oligar chv. she was told that her people were "supple Greeks, fit only for pimps and professors of burled defiance into the teeth of her traducers,

"The census, too, shows that New England makes not enough grain to feed her pigs and chickens, much less her men; and that, separated from us, she must starve in a month. She is too cunning and sagacious to try the experiment of separation, unless driven to it by the goading insults of a Southern party. She is, brave, fanatical, and and, although up to a certain point we may ness, we must recollect that our Puritan brother takes the 'studs,' runs mad, and becomes as intractable as an uncaged beast of prey. must not then push the argument of dollars and cents too far, nor rely on it altogether. In an extreme case, Yankee ingenuity would substitute some invention for bread or learn to live without it. Let us not force such extremes

It would be unjust to withhold from the gentlemen whose names are mentioned below, the merited compliments paid them:

"Professor Stuart, Professor Lord of Dart-nouth and the Rev. Nehemiah Adams of Boston, have stepped forth as champions of the Bible and the South. The infidel clamor of the Abolitionists will soon open the eyes and arouse the energies of many such soldiers of the faith. The cause of the South, they begin to find, is identified, in history and in fact, with he cause of law, order, morality, and religion." The following compliment to the President and his Northern supporters, who assisted him in the perpetration of the Nebraska fraud, is richly deserved. We trust it may do them

"We firmly believe that the Democrati

party, as now composed and organized, is ade

he South, the East and the West, the peace nunities. The rank and file of the party was ver firmer, truer, sounder, and its and its firmness, not only in Burns at Boston, of Kansas and Nebraska, but n the more recent 'peine forte et dure' to It was generally supposed that Governor Reeder had been removed or suspended, if a all, in consequence of his unauthorized specu lations in the public lands; but we now have it, upon the semi-official authority of the Rich mond Enquirer, that he has been literally crushed out," on account of his Free Soil sympathies. Every reader may not be aware that the old English common law penalty of "peine forte et dure" consists in placing heavy weight upon the breast of the culprit, which will only produce death after a lingering

agony of several days. In the first paragraph quoted above, the En quirer bestows unmerited censure upon the Siler Gray and Webster Whigs. They may not be altogether so ready to join a raid for Slavery Propagandism, on account of their ultra conservatism—such things are uncongenial to their aluggish natures—but no men could be found more ready and reliable to stand guard over the plunder which their more enterprising e altogether so ready to join a raid for Slaassociates may bring to the camp. Whether it be to enforce the Fugitive Slave Law, or to acquiesce in the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, or to resist Anti-Slavery agitation, no nen are more reliable than the Silver Grays. Away, then, with ill-founded jealousies, based

on old party animosities! DEATH OF A UNITED STATES CONSUL. The DEATH OF A UNITED STATES authorities of the Smithsonian Institution have received information of the death of Dr. J. G. Fluegal, United States Consul at Leipsic, Sax ony, in the 67th year of his age, of apoplexy ony, in the Smithsonian In sted him in all his duties for

THE OHIO REPUBLICAN CONVENTION. COLUMBUS, OHIO, July 14, 1855. he Republican Convention last evening insted the following ticket for State offi-

For Governor-Hon. Salmon P. Chase. For Lieut. Governor—T. H. Ford.
For Judges of the Supreme Court—C. C. Consesse and Jacob Brinkerhoff. Secretary of State—J. H. Baker.
Attorney General—F. B. Kimball.
President of Board of Public Works—A. G.

The Know Nothing or American party, from l we can learn, acted wisely and patrioticallyor rather its members—for the party was not known or represented in the Convention. It was a Convention of the People, who regard Slavery as the paramount question, and they initiated a National Republican party, with no reference to any issues of Nativism or Sectarianism, but with a clear definition and declaration of Anti-Slavery Principles. What was left inchoate last year, is this year matured—and the friends of Freedom in Ohio have a Party and a Name.

In the principles of the resolutions adopted n the ignoring of the new issues which some have labored so earnestly to thrust upon the ountry, and in the known character and posiion of the candidate for the Governorship, we have a guaranty that the new party is eminent ly the Party of Freedom, without proscription partiality, or hypocrisy.

Now, after what has been done in

ermont, and Ohio, how can the Know Nothings of Massachusetts and Pennsylvania hesitate between their narrow organization and the real Party of Freedom, to which the friends of Freedom in those three States have given i their adhesion, in disregard of all other party

Of course, we speak on the strength of the formation already received, hoping that nothng to be reported may cause us to modify our

## PIERCE DEMOCRACY IN PENNSYLVANIA.

We are glad to see decided indications of tisfaction with the Administration policy elative to Slavery, among the Old Line De ocracy of Pennsylvania. At their recent State Convention at Harrisburg, they rejected by a large majority, a resolution endorsing th Nebraska bill. The following is the resolution ejected, it is said, by a vote of 95 to 14:

"Resolved, That every new State ought to b mitted into the Union with such a Constitu on as a majority of the citizens thereof shall adopt, provided there is nothing therein conflicting with the Constitution of the United and whether such State shall have adopted or rejected Slavery is not a matter of nquiry by the General Government. doption of any measure which would defea his, is direct encroachment upon the popular tovereignty of such State. That under these views, which we believe to be correct, the bill nacting Kansas and Nebraska Territories eaving the question of Slavery with the people vas not only constitutional, but expedient and roper; and that we do hereby endorse and pprove the same.

The following letter to the New York Times will be read with interest. While we rejoice at hese indications of the rising spirit of Freedom, we are not insensible to the consideration that emagogues may, and indeed will, bend to the rising storm for the present, in order to retain rhetoric." But now, when she has trampled their influence for Slavery in the future. We the Fugitive Slave Law under her feet, and trust that the friends of Freedom in Pennsylvania will speedily take steps to organize themdone in Ohio. Now is the time for action. "HARRISBURG, July 5, 1855. "The Democratic State Convention, for the

omination of a candidate for Canal Commissioner, assembled here to-day. It soon became evident that at least three-fourths of the dele gates felt unfriendly to the National Adminis-tration, and felt disposed to do pretty much as they pleased. Hendrick B. Wright, ex-mem-ber of Congress from the Luzerne district, and who aspires to the Governorship of Kansas, proclaimed himself the especial champion the Pierce Administration, and declared before the organization of the Convention, that 'strong resolutions must be passed for the Administration, the Nebraska bill, Popular Sovereignty and against Governor Reeder.' He soon found this an up-hill business. The delegates hadn't much love for Nebraska, and many, who had been his warmest advocates, declared that they were thoroughly disgusted with its operation and mortified at the conduct of the Adminis and mortined at the conduct of the Adminstration in refusing to sustain Governor Reeder.

Among the delegates, I noticed a number of the most prominent and able Democrats of the State, who positively and openly refused to vote for any resolution endorsing the Nebraska bill They said they had 'enough of that kind of doc-trine.' Immediately after the temporary organitrine.' Immediately after the temporary organization, Mr. Wright offered a resolution for the appointment of a Committee of thirteen, on resons. Had it carried, the Chairman would no doubt have given him a packed Committee to it the proposition was postponed until after the permanent organization, when the Committee was increased to thirty-three, to be appointed by the delegations from each Sen-atorial district. The Committee met, and I am told Mr. Wright presented a string of reso-lutions as long as the moral law, on every conceivable subject. One strongly endorsed Pierce's Administration, another supported in strong terms the Nebraska bill, and eight or ten took the Southern side of the Slavery queson. They were ultra Pro-Slavery but received no favor. aree of the Committee stood by the Colone thirty voting for three or four short an plain resolutions introduced by Colonel S. W. Black, in which the Nebraska doctrine was entirely omitted. This enraged Colonel Wright. and he refused, although Chairman, to report the resolutions to the Convention, swearing he

would report his own.

"In the evening the fun commenced in earnest. Wright read his book to the Convention, and made a speech and hour's length in its de-fence. Sam Black followed, speaking eloquent-ly for an hour, in which he pitched into the Administration, charging it with the ruination of the Democratic party. He said it was the Nebraska bill, uncalled for as it was, that had lefeated Governor Bigler, who was made houlder Pierce's load—that it had overturn sin. Illinois, &c. A vote was taken, and Blac was sustained by 89 yeas, 19 nays. Wright then undertook to force his resolutions through singly; the first one offered was a strong on endorsing the Nebraska bill, which was reed—95 to 14. This was considered a p men in the party are becoming independent enough to consult their own consciences as to public measures. nanfully voted No on Wright's reo did many of the delegates from Philadelph

DEATH OF A VENERABLE COLORED MAN. at the time the ten was the During the Florida

A NATIONAL REPUBLICAN PARTY. It would seem as if Ohio were to be the pi er State in the re-organization of a Nation Anti-Slavery Movement. The name und which its freemen propose to rally-"REPUBLI-CAN"-seems to be the choice of the friends of Freedom generally.

We publish the telegraphic despatches in re lation to the Conventions of the 13th, both in Indiana and Ohio.

INDIANA REPUBLICAN CONVENTION. Indianapolis, July 13, 1855. The largest State Convention ever held in Indiana has just adjourned. The number in attendance has been variously estimated as from ten to twenty thousand. Unbounded en

The Platform of last year was unanim re-adopted, with the addition of a specific plant which asserts that Slavery is sectional, and Free

Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts, made an loquent and forcible speech, which was most chemently applauded.

Judge Morton, H. S. Lane, Messrs. Colfax Halloway, Mace, Jocelyn, and Senator Harlan, of Iowa, are to speak this evening.

All the speeches thus far made are of the true stamp, fully and forcibly opposed to Slave-

One county sent by railroad a delegation of sixteen hundred. rv extens

OHIO FREE SOIL CONVENTION COLUMBUS, OHIO, July 13, 1855. The People's (Free Soil) Convention was organized this morning, and then adjourned to 2 o'clock, P. M. Judge Cowan, of Claremont, was chosen President. The number in attend-

nce is very large.

P. M.—The proceedings of the Conventi nave thus far been harmonious. There have been no ballotings for candidates yet. The following are the resolutions, which were adopted unanimously:

Resolved, That the people, who constitute the supreme power in the United States, should guard with jealous care the rights of the sever-

al States as independent Governments. No en-roachment upon their legislative or judicial perogatives should be permitted from any quar-Resolved, That the people of the State of Ohio, mindful of the blessings conferred upon

Ohio, mindful of the blessings conferred upon hem by the Ordinance of Freedom, whose anary our Convention this day commer ates, have established for their political gui nce the following cardinal rules: First. We will resist the spread of Slavery,

empted.

Second. To this end, we will labor assiduous y to render inoperative and void that portion of the Kansas and Nebraska bill which abolish es Freedom in the Territory withdrawn from the influence of Slavery by the Missouri Compromise of 1820, and we will oppose by every lawful means the existence of Slavery in any ational Territory, and the further increase o lave territory or slave States in this republicaonfederacy.

Resolved, That the recent acts of violen

and civil war in Kansas, incited by the late Act ng Vice President of the United States and citly encouraged by the Executive, command the emphatic comdemnation of every citizen.

Resolved, That a proper retrenchment in all public expenditures, a thoroughly economical administration of our State Government, a just and equal basis of taxation, and single district for the election of the members of the Legisla-ture, are reforms called for by a wise State polcy, and justly demanded by the people. Resolved, That a State Central Committee onsisting of five, be appointed by this Conven-ion; and that said Committee, in addition to it usual duties, be authorized to correspond with Committees of other States, for the purpose of agreeing upon a time and place for holding a

## for the nomination of President and Vice President and Vice President SLAVERY IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

We present below the legislation of Congress and the index to that of the Corporation of Washington, relative to slaves and free persons of color, as we find it in the Laws of the Corporation The index presents a hird's eve view of the whole subject, and will convey as clear an impression as the fullest details. It will be seen that the black code of the Federal Capital is little behind that of South Carolina or Louisiana in harshness and injustice. We defy the ngenuity of all the lawyers and demagogues. north or south of the Potomac, to find a shadow of constitutional authority for this mass of ini quitous legislation. The Constitution makes no listinction between white and colored persons but, on the contrary, is based on, and substan tially reiterates, the great leading idea of the Dec laration of Independence, that all men are born free and equal. The black code of this city has therefore no other basis to stand on than an unconstitutional act of Congress, which the Supreme Court should declare a nullity; but failing to do so, it behooves the next Congress to

repeal it outright. We care not if the framers of the Constitu tion, or their cotemporaries, re-enacted the slave laws of Maryland and Virginia in the portions of those States ceded to the Federal Government. They had no power to do so. They were fallible men, and made many gross blunders in interpreting the Constitution. They enacted the Alien and Sedition Laws; and many of them Dr. Franklin among the number, thought tha Congress might abolish Slavery in the States In other important particulars they showed amentable ignorance of the relative powers of the Federal and State Governments, which any tyro n politics would now be ashamed to avow The American Constitutions are far better understood by the men of this generation than by those of the era in which they were framed, just as the steam engine and its various practical applications are a thousand times better under ood now than by the great men who first conceived the ideas in their brains. Slavery exist in this District by usurpation. Congress is not simply blamable for an omission of duty, bu guilty of transcending its authority in continuing he system; and we spread this disgusting detail of barbarism and injustice before the public, in or der that it may awaken the indignation of the American people, who make a loud boast o their Christian civilization. Power Conferred by the Charter of the Corpora

tion of Washington to Regulate the Conditie of Free Negroes, Mulattoes, and Slaves. SECTION VIII.

The said Corporation shall also have power-To restrain and prohibit the nightly as ther meetings of slaves, free negroes, and mu attoes, and to punish slaves by whipping, no exceeding forty stripes, or by imprisonment exceeding six months for any one offer and to punish said free negroes and mulat enalties, not exceeding twenty dollars, for any such free negro or mulatto to pay any such penalty, and cost thereon, to cause him or her to be confined to labor for any time not exceedg six calendar months;
To prescribe the terms and conditions upo negroes and mulattoes may resid

To punish corporeally any colored servant or clave for a breach of any of their laws or ordi-nances, unless the owner or holder of such ser-And to pass all laws which shall be deem ecessary and proper for carrying into execu-ion the powers vested by this act in the said

n the city

INDEX TO CORPORATION LAWS. Negroes and Mulattoes-

Liquor not to be sold to, between sun

The act of May, 1827.
All free negroes to furnish ev
dom to Register.
Penalty for omitting to do so.

Idle, disorderly, or tumultuous assemblages

f Mayor. Such permit to state time, place, &c., of such

Penalties for holding dance, &c., without Penalty if such dance, &c., be disorderly. No negro to go at large after ten o'clock P. M., unless with pass from a justice of the oeace or a respectable citizen.

Or be engaged in driving cart, wagon, o

Penalty for so doing.

Penalty if found drunk in streets or tippling

Or if guilty of obscene or profane languag If fines be not paid or secured, free negroe be sent to work-house. These regulations to govern slaves so far a pplicable.
Offending slaves to be whipped.

Stripes not to exceed thirty-nine. Slaves may avoid whipping by payment Free negroes coming, to exhibit evidence of freedom within thirty days after arrival. And give bond for good behaviour for twelve Said bond to be renewed every three years.

On failure to give bond, to be o he city.

Failing to depart, to be sent to work-house for velve months.

May be released, provided they depart the All free negroes unable to prove freedom

And sent to jail as absconding slaves.

Penalty for hiring, &c., any free negro not aving permit of residence.

Act not to apply to negroes in service of ansient persons.

Police officers charged with execution of this Penalty for failing to execute it.

The Act of October, 1836. All free negroes to exhibit evidence of free And give bond, with five freehold securities

or good behaviour, &c.
Said bond to be renewed annually Penalty for failing to do so. Shall be ordered to leave the city. Failing to leave the city, to be ork house.

May be released upon leaving the city.

To be again imprisoned, if return is nonths.

No license to be granted free negroes, except drive carts, drays, hacks, and wagons. Or to keep dogs. Or to carry on business of huckster. No license to be granted to non-resident

Except hucksters. Nor to any person acting as agents, &c., for ee negroes.
Unlawful for negroes to sell spirituous liquor. Nor shall they keep any tavern, &c. Nor shall any person keep such for free ne

oes.

Penalty for violating these provisions. Secret or private meetings, or assemblage Religious meetings, after ten o'clock, P. M. Penalty upon persons at such unlawful med

Police to disperse such disorderly meetings Penalty if police fail to do so.
Part of former act repealed.
City seal to be placed on permits of resi Two dollars to be charged therefor. And one dollar for every renewal.

Mayor to publish certain notice annually. Act of December, 1850. All free negroes to exhibit evidence of free

To register in five days after coming to the Or after becoming free. To give bond, with one white freehold surety Conditioned for his good behaviour.

And a like bond for each member of his mily.

Bond to be given for children, if over twelve

years of age. Said bonds to be renewed every year. Penalty for failure to comply with the law. Upon failure, to be ordered to leave the city Failing to depart, to be sent to the work May be released upon leaving the city.

to work-house.
All free negroes to record their names in n five days after coming to city. And at same time pay fifty dollars to Corpo

And same amount for each member of fam Same record and payment to be made annu Failing to do so, shall forfeit twenty dollars. And shall be ordered to leave the city.
Failing to leave, to be sent to work-house.

Act not to apply to servants of transient vis iters of city. Former acts repealed. Except as they apply to negroes in city a ate of act. Mayor requested to prosecute on all forfeited

Act of 1850 to apply to negroes made free in Applicants for permits of residence to file at Of white residents, showing if such applicant resided in city previous to December 10, 1850

Also, when such negroes came to city. Police officers to report fines under this Penalty in case officers fail in duty under this

SLAVES - see Free Negroes -Liquor not to be sold to, between sunset and Slaves of Non-Residents

Act laying a tax upon.
Rate of tax on slaves, if hired in the city.
Males between 18 and 45 years, \$20 per ann " " 12 and 18 " Females " 15 and 45 " 2 4 Penalty upon owner for hiring without pre ent of tax. Penalty upon person employing such slave.

Penalty for continuing so to employ.

Tax to be the same, if hiring be less than one Penalty for evading the law by fictition Persons bringing slaves to city to record the To file affidavit that said slaves are his

egister's fee for recording the same THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE of Saturday last says that the number of the Era containing our article on the change of its position in re tion to the Russian Question, failed to reach it in season. We need hardly say that it was regularly mailed at our office, as usual.

er property.

Penalty for failure to do so.

It admits that it has changed its position, as we showed—assumes that the Turks are to be deprived of their territory by Russia, France, or England-prefers decidedly that it should pass into the possession of Russia-and holds that this preference should be determined without any reference to the origin or justice of the war. We believe we have given the points of the

explanation. Hereafter we may revert to them. ADMINISTRATIVE REPORT \_Mr Dickens lately addressed an administrative reform meeting in London, in which he made several good hits.

The following is characteristic: "I will not ask how it comes that those per-

the mysteries of that secret chamber in which the Bluebeard of the party keeps his strangled public questions, and with regard to which, when he gives the key to his wife—the new comer—he strictly charges her on no account to open the door. [Laughter."]

## For the National Err CRAZY CHRISTOPHER

On the roof of clapboards, dried Smoothly in the summer heat, Of the hundred boys that tried, Never one could keep his fee

So it pointed on the sign To the nearest market town,
Was, we thought, a painter fine And the childish wonder rose.

Near it was a well-how deep!

Which, with low and tangly top, Made the grass so bright and coo Travellers would sometimes stop, For a half Lour's rest-in school

Not an eye could keep the place Of the lesson then—intent
Each to con the stranger's face,
And to see the road he went.

Careless, curious children then; Wanderers some, and some have died-Some, thank God, are honest m Noisy, thoughtful, or dem

Common flowers, with common names, Filled the woods and meadows rous Dandelions with their flames Smothered flat against the gre

Violets, purple near to jet— Crowfoot, and the old man's beard And along the dusty way, Thick as prints of naked feet,

Iron weeds and fennel gay Blossomed in the sun Hedges of wild blackberries Pears, and honey-locusts tall.

Nor the flowers, when all are told Pleased us like the cabin, near

But the ripest blackberries,

Peach nor honey-locust trees,

In his eyes' unfathomed blue Burned a ray so clear and bright.

Picking herbs in secret nooks-Finding, as the old folks said, "Tongues in trees and books in brooks." Waking sometimes in the gloon

So he said in all good faith. And one day, with tearful eye Told us that he heard old Death Whether it were prophecy

In the woods, where up and down We had searched, and only seen Adder's tongue, with dull, dead brown Mottled with the heavy green,

Walked, he said, and talked with him "What is all the toiling for, And the spinning?" he would say

See the lilies at my door—

"He who gives the ravens food O my children! He is good-

So he lived from year to year.

Being all the friends he had. Alternating seasons sped, And there fell no night so rough But his cabin fire, he said,

Made it light and warm enough

Soft and slow our steps would be

How he lived among the flowers, Gently going in and out, With no cares nor fretful hours-Of the deep serene of light,

now on a tour out West, making Abolition speeches as he goes along. At Cincinnati, on Tuesday evening, alluding to the Slavery resolutions of the National Council at Philadelphia, from which he was a seceder, he took occasion "A recent effort had been made to commit

Pierce and Douglas.
"While they were in favor of Freedom Free Soil, wherever man lives under God's her itage,' they were willing to leave the domestic

THE LOUISIANA KNOW NOTHINGS .- The fe

can Catholics:

"While we approve of the Platform adopted by the late National Council of the American party at Philadelphia, we reject the application of the principles of the eighth article to American Catholics, as unjust, unfounded, and entirely unworthy of our country. We shall forever continue to protest against any abridgement of religious liberty, holding it as a cardinal maxim; that religious faith is a question between

四年 新五世山

BY ALICE CAREY. Neighbored by a maple wood, Dira and dusty, old and low, Once our little school-house stood-('Tis some twenty years ago.

Near the door the cross-roads were,

A stone's throw, perhaps, away And to read the sign-board there, Made a pastime every day. He who turned the index down.

As we gazed with puzzled looks On the letters, good as those

Broken curb, and leaning sweet And a plum-tree growing by

Scattered are we far and wide-

But, as playmates, large or small I can see them, one and all,

Mullen stocks with gray braids se Full of yellow-thistles, speared-

Spice-wood, and "good apple-trees".
Well enough we knew them all.

Which a silver river ran, And where lived, for many a year, Hair as white as snow he had

Mixing with a beard that fell

Down his breast; if he were mad.

Oftentimes we said we knew
It would shame the candleligh Mystic was the life he led,

He had seen his narrow row Full of angels dressed in white

Or a dream, I cannot say; But good little Emily Died the evening of that day.

May-apples, or wild birds swee Going through the shadows dim. Spirits, with white, noiseless feet,

Never dressed a queen as they

Never toiling, mystery-class Spirits, if they did appear.

As the silver river ran, Days when we had been to see Christopher, the crazy ma Soft and slow, to number o'er The delights he said he had; Wondering always, more and more Whether he were wise or mad.

Where the schoolboys quiet keep. And to seed the clovers run, He is lying, fast asleep. But at last, (to Heaven be praise,) Gabriel his bed will find Giving love for lonely days, And for clothing, his right min

Sometimes, when I think about

On a hillside next the sun,

In his blue, unfathomed eyes-Seems the childish fancy right, That could half believe him wise SENATOR WILSON, of Massachusetts, is just

new and rising party to Slavery, in the Convention at Philadelphia; but, thanks to the resolution of a few, the baffled treason was exposed Between them and that party there was now a high wall and deep ditch, and they should re joice just as much in its defeat, as in that of

wherever—not by State law, but by act of Con ress — Slavery existed, there they meant to

lowing is that portion of the Platform of the American party of Louisiana, which objects to the application of the principles of the eightharticle of the Philadelphia Platform to American

FLAT TALES FOR THE MAIN Phillips, Sampson, For sale by Gray & The collection interest only th merry than wise

NO. 44

probably "true f human nature a writer's while t PUTHAM'S MONTHE The opening critique upon " eral and in parti oem, "Robert o ts way into mos "The Mormon's "Slavery in the

of an instructive

THE CONSCRIPT. A New York: String The prolific 1 duced a tale mor exceptionable, t the Conscript,' character, is mo ty glimpse of Fr ogether with a ing evils of war. tor, this "is esse circle."

This is, of cou a memoir of the One cannot stu often. Were all forward to high adopt, as their this "favorite country would Quick in percer in action, and I trust, he toiled path, scorning that invited his glorious success Who will be the

THE PRACTICAL AMI

Cookery boo

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ache, dyspepsia

system of diete health reforms we welcome an quarter. The v its prefix of "pr tention of hous HOUSEHOLD WORD An article o

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story of "Sister

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THE KNICKERBOCKE

This Magazine

Ladies," are ve upon "Sebasto sympathy with many of our re GRAHAM'S AMERIC The usual as gant designs.

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National Air

prohibited by la FAMILY PRAYERS ings. By Rev. . ington, D. C. Dr. Cummin farnished two v strong sense of cal doctrine wh The contents from his "Go altered by the to the Queen a our country. reference to a S to be judicious

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Heavenly Fath

usefulness, and however, of six Master's cause, rugged mounta berlin is a h years he went o of God, as it w of Christ. This published in 18 humble but g God wrought b and then, the re those who years name, and to so come upon the and his success.

as it were, that buried, on which calls him, may

IX.

# The Rebiely.

TALES FOR THE MAINNES. By Harry Gringo. Boston Phillips, Sampson, & Co.; New York: J. C. Derby For sale by Gray & Hallantyne, Washington, D. C. The collection of sea stories here given will

interest only those who belong to the "more merry than wise" order of humanity. It is probably "true to nature"—that is, to a side of human nature from which it is hardly worth a writer's while to lift the veil. PUTNAM'S MONTHLY. June, 1865. New York: Dix & Ed

The opening article of this No. is a sensible ritique upon "American Travellers," in gen eral and in particular. Bryant's characteristic poem, "Robert of Lincoln," has already found its way into most of the weekly papers; as also "The Mormon's Wife," a most touching sketch. "Slavery in the Ottoman Empire" is the title of an instructive article.

THE CONSCRIPT. A Tale of the Empire. From the French of Alexandre Dumas, author of "Monte Christo," &c. New York: Stringer & Townsend. For sale by Franck

The prolific pen of Dumas has never pro duced a tale more simple in style, or more unexceptionable, than the above. "Conscience, the Conscript," although not a very natural character, is most worthy and lovable. A pretty glimpse of French peasant life is given us, together with a sad reminder of the far-spreading evils of war. In the words of the transla tor, this "is essentially a book for the fireside

Mary A. Collier. New York: Robert Carter & Brot This is, of course, rather a compilation than a memoir of the English Apostle of Freedom. day shows a greater disposition so to improve One cannot study his life too closely nor too the views he holds on this subject, for immedioften. Were all our young men, who now look ate enforcement of preparation to live or to forward to high places in the political world, to die, than does Dr. Cumming. His chapters country would be secured against all hazards. in action, and persevering in cheerfulness and Who will be the "Wilberforce" of America?

THE PRACTICAL AMERICAN COOK BOOK. By a Housekeeper New York: D. Appleton & Co.

Cookery books have multiplied, of late through the length and breadth of the land. No inexperienced housewife need look far for a counsellor. While some of these are truly valuable helps to the daily enjoyment of life. others are but collections of recipes for headache, dyspepsia, and other ailments peculiar to civilized man. Without advocating any special system of dietetics, we nevertheless hold that health reforms must begin at the kitchen, and we welcome any sensible suggestions in that quarter. The volume before us seems to merit its prefix of "practical," and to deserve the attention of housekeepers.

HOUSEHOLD WORDS. By Charles Dickens. July, 1855.

An article on "Cognac" will interest even tectotallers, to whom the brandy there prepared often ministers "as a medicine." The story of "Sister Rose" is finished; and that of "Mother and Stepmother"—a thrilling narrative-commenced.

THE KNICKERBOCKER. July, 1855. New York: Samuel

many of our republican journals. GRAHAM'S AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE. July, 1855. Philadelphia: Abraham H. See.

The usual assortment of fashion plates, ele-

gant designs, and pleasant reading, is served up by "Graham's" to its readers. The new "National Air" of France, "Partant pour la Syrie," is given in its pages. It is but a poor substitute for the spirited "Marsellaise," now prohibited by law in France.

FAMILY PRAYERS for each Morning and Evening in the Year. With references to appropriate Scripture Readings. By Rev. John Cumming, D. D. 2 vols. 8vo. January—June, and July—December. Philadelphia: Lindnay & Blakiston. For sale by Franck Taylor, Wash

ington, D. C.
Dr. Cumming's fertile mind and pen has here farnished two volumes deeply imbued with that strong sense of practical religion and evangelical doctrine which mark his numerous writings. The contents of the present work are taken from his "Guide to Family Worship," only altered by the omission of some parts, relating to the Queen and royal family, not adapted to our country. Each prayer is preceded by a reference to a Scripture Reading, which appears to be judiciously chosen. One defect we hope may be remedied in a future edition, and which somewhat lessens its utility. The Selections and Prayers are arranged by weeks and days of weeks; as, for example, First week, Sabbath morning-Monday morning; Second week, the same; and so on, through the volume. Nor is there an Index of days of the month, to which we can refer. Of course, if one wishes to find the prayer for July 7, he must compute the proper week before he can turn to it. It is true any week will answer for another, and so of days; but as the volumes are from January to June, &c., it would have been better to have had regard to the day of the month, should one wish to use the work as we have supposed. There are many to whom we doubt not these

volumes, breathing the spirit of piety they do, will be most acceptable. Some feel their need of such aids, and for their sake we gladly wel

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will be most acceptable. Some feel their need of such aids, and for their sake we gladly welcome every true effort to afford them relief; nor will even those who care less for forms of prayer be without profit in training over pages where there are so many earnest words of petition, as well as expressions of thankfulness, at all times becoming man, dependent on his Heavenly Father. Doctor Cumming is not ashamed to follow the Apostle's direction, to pray for the bond as well as the free. We do not perceive that this work is tinged, as most of his previous ones, with the principles he so strongly advocates, as to the second advent of Christ.

Mesons or John Ferrsman Cerrica, Pastor of Waldshach, in the Ean de la Roche. Complet from subtering and translations, by Rev. Lather Halsey. New York: Robert Catter & Brother. 1865. For sale by Gray & Ballantyne, Washington, D. C.

It is now nearly thirty years since the pastor of the Ban de la Roche closed his long life of usefulness, and went to his rest. His labors, however, of sixty years' service in his great Master's cause, have left their impress on those rugged mountain peasantry, and the name of Oberlin is a household word, where for sixty years he went out and in before them, an angel of God, as it were, in the guise of a minister of Christ. This little volume was originally published in 1830, and depicts the life of the humble but great and good man, and what God wrought by him. It is well to freshen, now and then, the recollection of such a man among those who years agone learned to reverence his name, and to set before others who have since come upon the stage the history of his toils and his success. There is many a tombstone, as it were, that tells where the pious dead lie buried, on which Old Mortality, as Sir Walter calls him, may exercise his zeal to remove the

piety and sound good sense, his sympathy with all the wants of his poor people, his inventive ingenuity to better them in their temporal as well as spiritual wants, render him a fine example for the study of every pastor, theological student, and private Christian. S.

Signs of THE TEMES; or, The Present, Past, and Future. By the Rev. John Cumming, D. D., F. R. S. E. Phila-delphia: Lindsay & Blakiston. 1855. For sale by Tay-The first part of this work is the expansion

of two lectures, originally delivered to young men in Exeter Hall and in Freemasons' Hall. Its popularity was proved by the large sale and increasing demand. At the present day, the attention of many is turned to the prophetic oracles of God. Great events are transpiring, and fre-quent attempts are made to identify them with some of those predictions over which the evil has hung for thousands of years. Different persons will of course estimate differently these efforts. We are not so sanguine as some, that the key has been obtained which will unlock these mysteries, nor do we favor so exclusive a devotion to topics too often beyond human ken even to interpret, as is the wont of numbers who wear out their lives in the vain attempt to grasp at what lies hid in the Infinite counsels of God. We would, however, encourage every earnest desire to understand the mind and will of God, guided by a reverential approach to the sacred volume, and study of its lofty mysteries, and especially when combined with a practical application of the religion of the heart. No writer on these topics, we think, at the present

adopt, as their own, such principles as ruled embrace topics of interest, and, discussed in his this "favorite of society" in his youth, our easy, though, as we regard it, too diffuse style there is much in the volume worthy of atten-Quick in perception, warm in feeling, prompt | tion. Dr. Cumming's great fault of repetitiona common one where one's mind is fraught trust, he toiled up his own chosen, difficult with a particular subject-is evident in these path, scorning the plains of luxury and ease pages. Sentence after sentence we find, in his that invited him from below. And what a different volumes, touching these topics, where glorious success greeted him at the summit! the same facts, the like course of reasoning and aspects of events, are presented in almost the very same words. His works are read with interest by a numerous class of the Christian public. Hardly any religious writer of the present day is as popular. We deprecate his vant of condensation; but there is so much that is good, so much that can be turned to valuable account in his thoughts, we are glad to see them highly regarded. Passages of great beauty, striking pictures of events, often occur in them all. The present volume, however, has less of such charms than some others. It interests mainly by its facts and bold views of past historical events, thrown forward on the future, and all brought to bear on his favorite topic of the second advent of our Lord. No

> MEDICAL EXAMINER. Samuel L. Hollingsworth, M. D. Editor. Philadelphia: Lindsay & Blakiston. annum, free of postage. A most useful monthly record of Medical Sci-

ence. CHRISTIAN EXAMINER. July, 1855. Boston : Crosby, Nich

The contributors to this number are, Messrs Osgood, Livermore, Smith, Foxton, Holland, This Magazine hardly furnishes us its wonted | Ellis, and Clarke. The subjects treated possess of Europe at the Convention of Pilnitz, in 1790. variety. "Isham's Wife," and "Our Young much interest, as will be seen by the following upon "Sebastopol" breathes the same spirit of sympathy with despotism that has crept over so sions; Migrations and their Objects; Ernest's France; Greek and the Greek Church; Norton's Translation of the Gospels; James on

the Nature of Evil. &c. Terms-\$4 a year.

NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW. July, 1855. Boston: Crobsy

Washington, D. C. In appearance, tone, and ability, this Quar erly is an honor to American Literature. In this numl er, interesting subjects are dealt with in a vigorous and manly style. Terms-\$5 per annum.

American Journal of the Medical Sciences. Edited by Isaac Hays, M. D. Philadelphia: Blanchard & Les For sale by Taylor & Maury, Washington, D. C.

We have often commended this standard American Quarterly to the attention of our

eaders.

PALEY'S EVIDENCES OF CHRISTIANITY. New York : Rober Carter & Brother. For sale by Gray & Ballantyne, Washington, D. C. This edition of Paley's Evidences has been

repared by Charles Murray Nairne, who has rnished such notes and additions as in his judgment adapt it specially to the use of stu-dents. They seem designed not so much for explanation, as for theological effect. Paley's ext requires little elucidation from any one.

HE MISCELLANEOUS WORKS OF THE REV. MATTHEW HEN THE MISCELLANGOUS WORKS OF THE REV. MATTHEW HEX-RY, V. D. M.; containing, in addition to those heretofore published, numerous sermons and papers, now first printed from the original manuscripts, with forty sermons on what Christ is made to Believers. By Phillip Heary. Funeral Sermons of Mr. and Mrs. Henry, by the Rev. Matthew Henry. By W. Tong, Joshua Reynolds, and Dr. Williams. In 2 vols. New York: Robert Carter & Brother. For sale by Gray & Ballantyne, Seventh street, Washington, D. C. We have given the whole of the titlepage

which is a complete advertisement of what th book is-a book which will be most sought after by the numerous admirers of Matthew

#### For the National Era. THE SYRACUSE CONVENTION AND THE KNOW NOTHINGS.

overgrown moss, and bring out anew the epitaph of departed worth. Such is the office of a republication like this. The practical character of Oberlin's pastorship, his combined piety and sound good sense, his sympathy with all the wants of his poor people, his inventive ingenuity to better them in their temporal as well as spiritual wants, render him a fine exparty occupied chiefty with efforts to prevent party occupied chiefly with efforts to prevent the too rapid peopling of the free States with emigrants seeking free institutions, a party courting and obtaining the favor of Pro-Slavery propagandists, has been accepted by a majority of Free-Soilers in Massachusetts, and by large numbers of them in most or all of the free States. We dismiss, then, as a failure, the

policy of relying on mere non-extension."

Such, sir, is the language of the Convention of "Radical Political Abolitionists at Syracuse. Such, sir, is the language of the state of "Radical Political Abolitionists at Syracuse."
With Abolitionists of that stamp, there is indeed little occasion to multiply dissuasions against With Abouttomists of that stamp, there is indeed little occasion to multiply dissuasions against Know Nothingism. Be assured, sir, that when the Anti-Slavery and Anti-Nebraska sentiment of the country shall have ripened into "Radical Abolitionism," there will be little danger of

their being misled by the Know Nothings.
Yours, very truly, WM. GOODELL.
New York, July 14, 1855.

REMARKS BY THE EDITOR OF THE ERA. The position of William Goodell cannot be staken. We should know where to find him. if he should say nothing. But, we still regret that so fundamental an Error, so widespread a usion, so mischievous an Evil, and so serious an obstruction to the Anti-Slavery Cause as Know Nothingism, did not receive specific ondemnation in the Resolves of the Convenon, and has been referred to only incidentally n the elaborate Address alluded to

An Englishman in America closes, i the following article for the Era, his spirited windication of his native country.—Ed. Era.

## THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE ON ENGLAND. The writer of "the European Imbroglio

ays it down that "England, as a community, as never yet stricken a blow in behalf of free lom, never one tending to the advancement of civilization." This proposition is what I wish confute; but first take this allegation:

"If we look to the continent of Europe, France, because they were endeavoring to establish their rights, because they had abolished the feudal privileges of the nobles, because the clergy and nobility were made liable to taxation, because trial by jury had been established, because heavy taxes had been abolished, and because perfect freedom of relicious were and because perfect freedom of religious wor been secured. Such were all the causes of complaint against France on the day of the declaration of war in 1793."

A ridiculous blunder! made, however, more by design than in ignorance, I suspect. Let me expose it. In the first place, the people of France " made war " against England in 1793, not England against France. The declaration of war came from the Girondists. Next, as to the causes of complaint, the political changes indicated by the Tribune, as well as all those nade in the early stages of the revolution, intead of rousing hostility in the community o England, awakened in it a prodigious amount one can rise from the reading of it without feelof Gallican sympathy and enthusiasm. Even ing that a vigorous mind has cast its spell upon Burke's causes of complaint were not those entioned by the Tribune-even he admitted that the constituante had made many valuable reforms: Burke directed his batteries against the seizure of the clergy lands and a single Democratically elected Chamber. But Burke, with all his qualified censures, did not represent the community of England. The replies of priestly Mackintosh and the infidel Paine put him ou of Court; his promise to rejoin was never fulfill ed. George III did not meet the other despots were maintained between England and France,

were maintained between England and France, until after the dethronement of Louis, on August 10th, 1792. George III then withdrew his Ambassador from Paris, because he did not recognise the legality of the act of insurrection. The fiendish September massacres threw a thrill of horror over Europe, and chilled French sympathy in England, as well as in all Christendom. In the winter of 1792, Pitt complained of two things—the opening of the Scheldt, and the declaration of the Jacobin Convention that they would help all people against their that they would help all people against their Governments. These were the only complaints laid by England up to that time. In January, 1793, the poor King Louis was butchered in cold blood. This act was looked upon in England as Satanic, and the calm verdict of history ratifies that cotemporaneous impression. Then the British Government gave the French Charge notice that he must quit the kingdom, and this notice was the declared reason of France entained by the Anti-Anglican party. The tering into war with England-an imprudent and unjustifiable step on the part of France, in

my opinion, and the cause of an Iliad of woes to the world. I do not desire to be understood as wishing uccess to England in that war, after it had begun. As England thenceforth acted in alli-ance with the German despots for the restoration of the Bourbon dynasty and the noblesse I am not sorry that the Duke of York's expedition against Dunkirk failed. I grieve rather than rejoice over the destruction of the French navy, by Admiral Howe. In short, I regard the war of 1793 to 1801 as a melancholy one, and

war of 1793 to 1801 as a melancholy one, and share the sentiments of our great statesman, Fox, in regard to it; but one of my chief reasons for so thinking is, that the embroilment of the civilized West gave an opportunity to the Tribune's friend, barbarous Russia and Russia's fit Governor, the Empress Catherine, to aggrandize herself by a second and third "awallowing up" of Poland—processes which would not have been performed or attempted, had not England and France been at war with each other. The second French war (from the peace of Amiens to that of 1815) was, on the part of England, a war for self-preservation against the towering ambition of Bonaparte, and was accepted as an unavoidable necessity by Britons of all parties.

Enough on this point. I appeal to every one qualified to judge whether the Tribune's reckless allegations in respect to England and the French war have one jot of truth in them. With what object does the Tribune seek to paint the devil blacker than he actually is? What can we think of the morality of a print that speculates upon the ignorance of its readers on an out-of-the-way point of diplomation history, by making deliberate misstatements, which it calculates ninety-nine one hundredths of its readers will not be able to detect?

I cannot defend the policy pursued at the neace by our Tory Government towards Genoa.

gium from the grasp of Russia, Austria, and Prussia. Our House of Commons voted allow-ances to the Polish emigration of 1831. No notice is taken of the liberalizing mission of Lord Minto, in 1847, to Switzerland and the Italian Peninsula, to advise the despots of the tter country to grant constitutions and inter nal reforms to their subjects-advice partially

our Government supported the Sultan in his noble refusal to surrender the Hungarian and Polish refugees to the vengeance of Nicholas and Francis Joseph; and now, in the regions of the Baltic and the Black Sens, we are striking a blow in behalf of "freedom and for the advancement of civilization," the like of which in grandeur the world has never seen before. This present war is no petty local before. This present war is no petty loca struggle for one's own rights, but a heroic self sacrifice on the part of the two leading nation of the civilized world, for the sake of humanit

of the civilized world, for the sake of humanity and the peaceful progress of mankind in arts, science, and industry.

In this enumeration, I must not in candor forget to stigmatize Sir James Graham, and his letter-opening; such a thing will not occur again. I know nothing which so shocked the feeling of Englishmen. A bare majority of one only stood octween him and a vote of censure from a House of Commons where his Government had an ordinary majority of 150. The capture of the fleet of the Portuguese junta by our fleet, in 1847, and that under the regime of a Whig majority, was very disgraceful. It was done at in 1847, and that under the regime of a Whig majority, was very disgraceful. It was done at the instigation of Prince Albert; but Lord Palmerston will do no such thing a second time, nor will the British people, who have paid since 1848 a greater attention to their foreign affairs, allow it to be done. Neither of these faults were of first magnitude, neither inflicted a serious injury upon the world's progress.

I am happily not driven to the years that have elapsed since Canning's time, if I wish to prove that British foreign policy has frequently been of a liberal tendency. Go back to the era of Queen Elizabeth, and mark our glorious resistance to hateful ultra-Popish Spain and her ascendency in Europe. Did England "strike no blow for freedom" when she helped the struggling republican Burghers of the low conn-

struggling republican Burghers of the low contries, when in that cause she shed the blood of her Sir Philip Sidney? Did not the English Commonwealth do a noble act when it stoo between the hunted Vaudois and the reeking sword of the House of Savoy? And, again, die not the United Kingdom "strike a blow ing to the advancement of civilization," when under William of Orange we defended the Netherlands, their free press, and Protestant-ism, against the unscrupulous ambition of Louis XIV? Perhaps the less I say in behalf of our XIV? Perhaps the less I say in behalf of our policy, since the treaty of Utrecht until that of Vienna, the better for truth and decency. But the important question is, what results as a whole from a consideration of our foreign policy for the past three centuries? This: that as the popular life of the nation has been vigorous and active, in the same proportion has our foreign active, in the same proportion has our foreign the last attack. Very little fire on the relation that the total loss of killed and wounded in the whole allied army does not exceed 4,000, of which our portion was just 1,300. The number of non-commissioned officers and men killed is 144, and wounded and active, in the same proportion has our forthe popular life of the nation has been vigorou and active, in the same proportion has our for eign policy been liberalizing, commendable, and worthy of England. When the popular life of he nation has been overgrown and choked b dynastic or oligarchic weeds, just so has Britain's foreign policy been debased and immora I oppose this summary generalization on British foreign policy, to that of the *Tribune* on the same subject. The British people have been making themselves felt in the State more and more for thirty years. The present war agains Russia is called "the People's War;" ergo, or å priori reasoning, taken from the lessons of the past, we should expect to find (not, with the New York Tribune, that England can never

possibly "strike a blow for civilization," but) that England's present popular foreign policy is worthy of herself and of the sympathy of all cosmopolitan minds; and so in fact it is, let Muscovites, slave-owners, and Anglophobes, say what they will. Your position, sir, which the *Tribune* controverted, was that the "outward action" of Eng land upon the world had been, on the whol humanizing and civilizing. You instanced her colonization; might you not have added her

navigators and maritime discoverers, from Cabot and Drake down to Cook and Franklin? Cabot and Drake down to Cook and Franklin? However, to carry on the struggle, and to trumpn; and if, as 1 am sure, success crowns your efforts, Parks, Bruces, Davisons, and Barths? Might you will mix up his name in your shouts of you not have adduced the missionary stations scattered all over the savage world, to bring to "He has wished to remain in your ranks;" scattered all over the savage world, to bring to ity and civilization? There is the African

that they would help all people against their Beside the French nation, we look for our allies And, unless Americans consent to the eternal tupremacy of the Anti-Anglican party, I believe we shall have it. For, seriously, you statesmen, where and with whom do you intend to be? Kossuth, whom you have been quoting so prodigally against England, tells you that at present "You have no Foreign Policy." It may be it is happier for you that you have none. I pass no opinion upon this point; it is certainly far better than being Muscovite. But while you have not made up your minds, we have made up ours. We have a policy, a constitutionalliberal policy, and it appears to me, very humble son of England as I am, that it would be more decent in Anti-English Americans to rail more decent in Anti-English Americans to rail at the new tendencies of our outward policy a little less loudly, until they have some better policy of their own to offer to the world. It

little less loudly, until they have some better policy of their own to offer to the world. It appears to me that it would be more modest to be a little less indignant against Lords Russell, Clarendon, and Palmerston, until our Anglophobes have something better of their own to show than President Bierce, Attorney General Cushing, and Senator Douglas. It appears to me that it would be more sensible to abuse Lords Stratford de Redeliffe and Howden a little less violently, so long as the pratical American commentary thereupon is an Hon. Bierre Soule and a Jehn Y. Mason. We give a respectful ear to the censorious humor of our cousins; but we are in this fix—that when, in deference to their objurgations, we begin think of setting ourselves right by their pattern, we are discouraged, perplexed, and know not what to do, at the sight of the model Governors and Diplomatists set up by your Anti-English party, for the edification and imitation of the benighted countrymen of

The Vulture met Admiral Baine's squadron somewhere near Nargen Island.

Vienna, June 28, 9 A. M.—The official Wiener Zeitung announces the dismissal of the reserves of the third and fourth armies.

Joseph Medill, Esq., lately of the Cleveland Leader, has retired from that establishment, and become connected with the Chicago (Ill.) Tribune.

NEWS FROM EUROPE.

The steamship Pacific arrived at New York The steamship Pacific arrived at New York on Wednesday, bringing Liverpool dates to the 30th ult. The news consists chiefly of details of the recent repulse of the Allies at Sebastopol. Their position has not been damaged by the repulse, and affairs generally are considered satisfactory. The total allied loss on the 18th was over 5,000. The army is nevertheless in good spirits, and preparing for another assault. The correspondence is only to the 19th. No further battles have occurred on land or sea. Among the passengers by the Pacific, are

Among the passengers by the Pacific, are ex-President Van Buren and family, Mrs. Commodore Perry, and Col. Plume, bearer of despatches.

The steamship Washington arrived at South-

The steamship Washington arrived at Southampton Friday night, 29th ult.

The English and French reciprocally blame each other for the disaster at Sebastopol.

General Pelissier's despatch states that the investment will soon be completed.

The Allies retain possession of the Round Tower, the Cemeteries, and the Mamelon.

The cholera has broken out among the French troops.

French troops.
Gortschakoff's despatches state that the fire of the Allies has become weak, and that the troops that crossed the Tchernaya had returned.
A despatch from the Baltic states that Sweaborg has been bombarded, and all the stores here destroyed.

Hango has also been bombarded.

The Russians admit that the boat from the Cossack showed a flag of truce, but treachery

was feared.

Great movements are taking place among
the allied squadrons.

The East India mail arrived at Marseilles

Liverpool, June 30.— The cotton market opened depressed, but recovered, closing buoyant, with large speculative sales. Breadstaffs are lower. Weather fine. Provisions are quiet. The money market is easy. Consols 91.

Lord Panmure has transmitted to the papers the following intelligence, which reached him yesterday (the 29th:)
"The French and English are proceeding

at the gorge of the valley which divides the English left attack from the right of the South

Harbor."
The Moniteur of the 28th publishes the following "General Order," with the observation that it ought to have appeared before in the Moniteur, and that it is as honorable to the ex-

as it is to his successor.
"General Order.—Soldiers: Our late Comnander-in-chief has made known to you the will of the Emperor, who, at his request, has placed me at the head of the army in the East "In receiving from the Emperor the com-mand of this army, wielded for so long a time by such noble hands, I am sure I express the sentiments of all when I say that General Canrobert takes with him all our regrets and all our gratitude. None of you, soldiers, can forget what we owe to his great heart. To the brilliant souvenirs of Alma and of Inkermann he has added, perhaps, the still greater merit of having preserved to our Sovereign and our country, in a formidable winter campaign, one of the finest armies France ever possessed. It is to him that you are indebted for being able to carry on the struggle, and to triumph; and

and, although he might have taken a higher command, all that he desired was to be at the head of his old division. I complied with the pressing wishes and inflexible desire of him who was formerly our commander, and who will

who was formerly our commander, and who will ever be my friend.

"Soldiers, I place full confidence in you. After so many trials, after so many generous efforts, nothing can dannt your courage. You are all aware what the Emperor and the country expect from you. Be what you have hitherto been, and, thanks to your energy and the assistance of our brave Allies, of the brave ailors of our squadrons, and the with help of God, we will conquer!
"Pelissier, Commander-in-chief.

Headquarters before Sebastopol, May 19." The Moniteur contains the following: Government has this morning (the 27th) re-served the three following despatches from Gen

eral Pelissier;
"Crimea, June 24, P. M.—I have nothing new to announce. We push on our approaches towards the Malakoff Tower, and the construc tion of the advanced battery, which is to complete the investment of the fort. In the same

intelligence by this channel has been received, reporting the illness of Lord Raglan and General Sir George Brown, of dysentery.

The Paris correspondent of the Times speaks of communication having taken place between the French and English Governments, arising out of complaints by General Pelissier, on the want of combination or of energetic support upon the part of his English colleague.

The blockade of the ports of the White Seawas effected early in June.

This property of the same to t

ively making approaches towards the Malakoff Tower. The enemy appears to be exclusively occupied in repairing and strengthening his works. A little cholera still prevails, but it does not spread. The general health is good.

"June 22, 11 P. M.—I have no new fact to

"June 22, 11 P. M.—I have no new fact to mention. I send you by the ordinary mail a detailed report of the combat of the 18th. The following is a list of the loss we suffered: 37 officers killed, 17 prisoners, 96 gone to the ambulances; non-commissioned officers and men killed and missing, 1,554; gone to the ambulances, 1,644."

The Moniteur announces that, according to a despatch from Vienna, the telegraphic line is re-establised as far a Bucharest. Supposing no new interruption to have occurred, official news from the Crimea should now only be subject to the delay required by the passage of the from the Crimea should now only be subject to the delay required by the passage of the Danube at Giurgevo, where the cable is broken. Only two French divisions were employed in the assault; they were those of Generals May-ran and Brunet, both of whom were very severely wounded. The chief loss was sustained not in the storming of the Malakoff batteries but in the attempt to stay there under a storm of grape and canister from the contiguous de-fences. It is believed in Paris, that, with the experience gained in this first attempt, the generals will be able to diminish considerably the

THE ENGLISH LOSS IN THE FIGHT AT THE REDAN.

[From the London Times, June 26.]

The actual number of our own killed and wounded in the recent attack on the Redan is not of that terrible amount which was at first supposed. When is was stated that the loss of whether of religion or politics, and rejects the our noble army was not less than 4,000, that yesterday (the 29th:)
"The French and English are proceeding with their approaches against the enemy's the loss of the French must have been 10,000

wounded is 93-making the exact total 1,295. The enemy, it appears, boast that they have 600 French prisoners, which, in the present state of our knowledge, we can only suspect to be a Russian exaggeration.

## FOUR DAYS LATER EROM EUROPE.

The steamer Arago, from Havre, arrived at New York Monday, with four days later ac-counts from Europe, the dates from Liverpool being to the 4th instant.

The only news reported from Sebastopol in the death of Lord Raglan, the commander of the commander the English forces. Previous advices represented that he had been sick, but was recovering, s not improbable that he fell a victim to chol

era. He is succeeded in command by General Simpson.

The boats of the British steam frigate Am phyon, whilst reconnoitring and taking soundings at Sweaborg, were fired upon by the fort, which the frigate (then ashore from having mistaking the channel) returned with some effect. A Russian powder magazine was blown up during the conflict.

The remainder of the town of Kertsch was

destroyed by fire on the 14th ultimo.

It was reported at Stockholm, that the English had destroyed Nyestadt, a town on the Gulf of Bothnia.
Odessa and St. Petersburgh are

by telegraph.

There had been another demonstration in There had been another demonstration in Hyde Park, London, against the law lately introduced into Parliament, requiring a better observance of the Sabbath. The proposition was regarded by the working classes as an atwas regarded by the working classes as an attempt to invade their privileges, and hence their indignation against it. This second demonstration took place on Sunday, the 1st instant, when it is reported that there were upwards of 100,000 persons present. The scenes of the preceding Sabbath were re-enacted. The carriages of the wealthy were saluted with groans, hisses, &c., as they passed along the usual drives to and through the Park, and the police hisses, &c., as they passed along the usual drives to and through the Park, and the police assailed when endeavoring to preserve order.
The mover of the obnoxious bill has since

withdrawn it from Parliament,

The King of Relgium is in London, on a visit o Queen Victoria.

An extraordinary session of the French Leg-An extraordinary session of the French Leg-islature commenced on the 2d instant. The Emperor opened it with a speech, in the course of which he said that important questions at home and abroad had caused him to abandon his intention of going to the Crimea. The new French loan is stated at 750,000,000 of francs. LIVERPOOL MARKETS, JULY 2.

Catton.—The market has been dull. Some irculars quote a decline of \(\frac{1}{2}d\).

Breadstuffs.—Prices have slightly declined and the market is dull. Provisions.—The market is generally un-

changed. Consols are quoted at 911 @ 913. IMMIGRATION STATISTICS .- The New York

Courier and Enquirer contains the following statement of the immigration at that port, for the six months ending July 1st, as compared with that of the two previous years: January - - 4.901 15.514 7.485 4,446 6,123

March - 9,685 3,758 2,969
April - 23,284 31,148 10,195
May - 30,212 54,087 24,177
June - 45,578 25,806 16,427 Total - . 125,607 134,751 69,476

GERMAN EMIGRATION.—The little Kingdo

Dantzig, June 20.—The Vulture has arrived with the mails. The fleet is off Cronstadt.

Forty-six infernal machines have been discovered and destroyed.

Gne of them exploded on the poop of the Exmouth. Admiral Seymour and Captain Louis, who were examining it at the time, were severely injured. Lieutenant Pierce was slightly injured. Lieutenant Pierce was slightly injured. Lieutenant Pierce was slightly injured. AUSTRIA

Vienna, June 28, 9 A. M.—The official Wiener Zeiting announces the dismissal of the reserves of the third and fourth armies. Authentic advices from Vienna state that there is no foundation whatever for the statement published in several of the German papers, that new proposals of peace have reached that capital, from St. Petersburgh.

The following speared in the Times of June 28th:

TURKEY.

We have received the following telegraphic despatch, via Vienna, from our own correspondent:

"Varna, June 21.—The Turkish contingent numbers 60,000 men.

"The Embassy is removed to Therapia."

TELEGRAPHIC DESPATCHES FROM GENERAL The Moniteur of the 24th contains the following:

The electric telegraph has been broken in several places since June 18, and has not yet foen completely restored to working order. The cable which crosses the Danube at Giarr gevo is broken, and the communication between Bucharest and Presburg is interrupted. Along this section, therefore, the despatches smust be transmitted by post. This is the expectates smust be transmitted by post. This is the expectates subjoined have been subject. Although transmitted from the Cirmae on the 18th and 20th, they only resched Paris on the 23d. The following are the despatches:

"The Befape Sebastopes, June 19.—The basiagod, notwithstading cut vant of success resterday, which doubless he will not fail to exaggerate, has taken light to-ingst, and has been fining at samount of the sease.

"The Befape Sebastopes, June 19.—The basiagod, notwithstading cut vant of success resterday, which doubless he will not fail to exaggerate, has the most of the same

"What strange difference there may be "Twixt tweedle-dum and tweedle-dee."

It also proves that a nation by one emigration become "foreigners," whereas, by two, they become "natives!"—Albany Journal.

faubourg which is at the bottom of the southern harbor. We are constructing batteries, with very heavy guns, on those of the works conquered on the 7th, which directly menace the great fort."

The Moniteur announces that the Minister of War has received the two following despatches from General Pelissier:

"Crimea, June 21, 11 P. M.—We are actively making approaches towards the Malakoff Teams of the Council and Richard R. Pease, President of the Council, and Richard R. Pease, President of the Superintendent of the Ocean Mail Steamships at New York, has been detached from that duty by order of the Secretary of the Navy, and will proceed to Norfolk by the 25th of this month, to report himself to Com. McKeever for the Command of United States frigate Constellation. The Constellation will be one of the Mediterranean squadron, under the command of Commodore Breese. was chosen-Clerk, and Mr. Martin, Assistant Clerk. All the members were admitted to their seats upon certificates from the Governor. It was supposed the Legislature would adjourn to the Methodist Mission on the 7th inst.

> Boston, lately, in the case of the brig Porpoise, seized for being engaged in the slave trade, Judge Curtis, of the United States Circuit seized for being engaged in the slave trade, Judge Curtis, of the United States Circuit Court, at Boston, held that a vessel which has acted as a tender upon slavers, and has carried merchandise which was used for the purchase of slaves, and had otherwise aided in the slave traffic, although she had not actually carried a single slave, was guilty of being engaged in the slave trade, within the meaning of the

A company of young Virginians, well armed, and pledged "to act promptly and resolutely in defence of Southern institutions," will leave Richmond, in a few weeks, for Kansas.

# PROSPECTUS

## Ainth Volume of Abe Antional Gra. Washington, D. C.

G. BAILEY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR :

the allied squadrons.

The East India mail arrived at Marseilles on the 29th ult.

Yienna, June 28.—Generals Broom and Pennefeather, and Admiral Codrington, are sick.

Part of the Foreign Legion has arrived from England.

London, June 30.—The Times states that the Russians; and of that terrible turn which, according to some prophets, the war was to take upon the failure of an assault, we as yet hear nothing. A temporary check has been sustained, but the general situation has been unaltered.

John o. Whittier, Corresponding editor.

Oxford, New Haven Co., Conn., Jan. 4.

Dear Sig: Having winessed the effects of WISTAR'S ponent or slavery and une shave power, and admiral coding the latter are able to turn the advantages of the new to that position against the town. There is no sign of a return to the offensive on the part of the Pallot-Box, afflicted with the phthisic, general pulmonary weakness, without regard to race or creed; a foe to all secret combinations to control the Ballot-Box, whether under the direction of priests or laymen; the tried a bottle of the Wid Cherry, which has produced to most salutary and favorable effect. At his instance, and all reforms calculated to secure to Labor its just a first of the country.

Oxford, New Haven Co., Conn., Jan. 4.

Dear Sig: Having winessed the effects of WISTAR'S ponent or slavery and une shave power, and adwing the latter are able to turn the advantages of the next they enter the Malakoff works, until the latter are able to turn the advantages of the next they enter the Malakoff works, until the latter are able to turn the advantages of the National Era is an uncompromising opponent or slavery and une shave power, and adwing the latter are able to turn the advantages of the country.

Oxford, New Haven Co., Conn., Jan. 4.

Dear Sig: Having winessed the effects of WISTAR'S they need to the same share for several years seriously afflicted with the phthisic, general pulmonary weakness, better the area of the country.

Oxford, New Haven Co., Conn., Jan. 4.

Dear Sig: consideration, recompense, and political weight, and to Trade, its Natural Freedom, in virtue of which every man has a right to buy and sell in whatever market he pleases. It believes in the right of individual judgment in all matters, whether of religion or politics, and rejects the in both Church and State; holding that no man who swears to support the Constitution of the United States can deliberately violate his own settled conviction of its meaning, without incurring the guilt of perjury, and that no citizen can

obey a human enactment which requires him to commit injustice, without immorality. It regards Slavery, and the issues involved in it, as forming the great Political Question of the Day; taking the ground, that Slavery, from its necessities, instincts, and habits, is perpetually antagonistic to Freedom and Free Labor, and unchangeably aggressive; that its working can be counteracted only by a permanent sys tem of measures; that the Whig and Democrat ic Parties, not having been formed with a view to the issues raised by the Slave Interest, but being held in thrall by it, so far from presenting any resistance to its exactions, afford facilities for enforcing them; and that one or both must be broken up, and the true friends of Lib erty be united, without regard to old issues or prejudices, on a Party of Freedom, as a neces-Power. It, therefore, gives its earnest support to the Republican Movement, so far as its policy has yet been developed—a movement which

romises to effect such a union.

The National Era, while occupying a dec ded position in Politics, has amply provided in its Literary Miscellany and News Department its Literary Miscellany and News Department for the various wants of the Family. Careful abstracts of Intelligence, Domestic and Foreign, are given every week in its columns; during the sessions of Congress, special attention is devoted to its movements; and it has secured the services of some of the most distinguished literary writers of the country.

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A Club of five subscribers, at \$8, will enti-tle the person making it up to a copy for six months; a Club of ten, at \$15, to a copy for one year. When a Club of subscribers has been forwarded, additions may be made to it, on the same terms. It is not necessary that the members of a Club should receive their papers at the same post office.

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BALTIMORE MARKET. Carefully prepared to Tuesday, July 17, 1865.

Flour, Howard Street . . . 10.00 @ 0.00

Tioni, Tronsid pac	20	-	-	-	10.00	(us	0.00
Flour, City Mills -					10.00	(a)	0.00
Rye Flour					7.25	(a)	7.50
Corn Meal					4.75	(a)	5.00
Wheat, white					2.19	(0)	2.30
Wheat, white Wheat, red					2,15	(4)	2.20
Corn, white					1.01	(0)	1.03
Corn, yellow				٠	96	(0)	98
Rye. Pennsylvania					1.35	Con	1.40
Rye, Virginia · ·				•	1.20	(a)	0.00
Oats, Maryland and	Vi	rgi	nia		48	(4)	52
Rye, Virginia Oats, Maryland and Oats, Pennsylvania	*				54	@	55
Clover peed					1.00	(a)	
Timothy Seed					3.75	(4)	4.00
Hops					25	@	27
Hops - Foratoes, Mercer - Bacon, Shoulders - Bacon, Sides - Bacon, Hams - Foratoes					1.20	(0)	1.60
Bacon, Shoulders -					9	(a)	40
Bacon, Sides					10	(a)	0
Bacon, Hams					11	(4)	13
FORK, Mess		*	9	3	19.00	(a)	9.00
Pork, Prime					15.75	(a)	6.00
Boof Moss					18.25	(0)	8 50
Lard, in barrels - Lard, in kegs				•	11	(4	111
Lard, in kegs	4	4			12	@	121
Wool, Unwashed . Wool, Washed	4				16	(0)	19
Wool, Washed					25	(0)	29
Wool, Pulled					18	(0)	23
					25	0	27
Wool, Fleece, fine					35	(0)	40
Wool, Choice Merin	0			3	80	12	40
Butter, Western, in	heg	44			13	(A)	3.0
Wool, Fleece, comm Wool, Fleece, fine Wool, Choice Merin Butter, Western, in Butter, Roll Cheese Coffee, Rio Coffee, Java					13 14	7	16
Cheese					9	ta	11
Coffee, Rio					10	100	11
Coffee, Java					14	a	15

# Carefully prepared to Tuesday, July 17, 1855.

8.50 @ 0.00 4.75 @ 4.87 2.52 @ 0.00 2.35 @ 0.00 91 @ 93 89 @ 00 16.37 @16.50 11.00 @14.00 101@ 11 @ 13 @ 16 @ 91@ 

BRAZIL AND THE SLAVE TRADE. - LOT Brougham, in the House of Lords, lately called attention to the gratifying fact of the total cessation of the Brazilian slave trade. He said the number of slaves imported into Brazil amounted in the first of the last four years to 50,000, in the next year to 30,000, in the third

EARTHQUAKE SHOCKS AND CHOLERA, -A letter from Rome says: "A few days after the eruption of Vesuvius, shocks of an earthquake were felt in this neighborhood, and in several other parts of the peninsula. We hear also that the cholera is prevailing more or less throughout the country. At the last reports, there were 214 cases in Venice, and at Florence there have been from 5 to 10 cases. have been from 5 to 10 cases daily, for some

# WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

Proofs of the great superiosity of Dr. Wistar's Balsaur pour in from all parts of the country.

a most salutary and favorable effect. At his instance, and several others laboring under like complaints, I have

been induced to make this request. By attending to the above immediately, you will oblige the afflicted, and also Yours, &c., HENRY DUNHAM.

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Purchasers will be careful to ask for Dr. McLane's ebrated Liver Pills, and take none else. There are other Pills, purporting to be Liver Pills, now before the public. Dr. McLane's Liver Pills, also his celebrated Vermifuge, can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores in the United States and Canada. 50

TO HOUSEKEEPERS FOR THREE LETTER STAMPS, I will send inform ation worth hundreds of dollars in your business Address "Poulterer, Lincoln Centre, Me." CHOLERA.

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inited to restore warmin. My wife's family, who had used the Pain Killer with success during the cholera season it Buffalo, in 1849, advised me to take it. I took two doses at intervals of fateen minutes; a fan perspiration ensued and the next day, barring a little weakness, I was well and have been since. It may have been an attack o ague; but whether ague or cholera, it answered my pur-

ose.
Since my recovery, I find that several of our citizens as the Pain Killer as a remedy for cholera, and pronounced it good. I therefore take pleasure in recommending it to a still more extensive notice.

Yours, truly,

W. M. CROZIER,

Attorney at Law.

Perry Davis & Son, Providence, R. I. Trop Bacts a son, Procuses, K. I. 440—co [L7] The Pain Killer is sold by John T. Mortimer and Gray & Ballantyne, Washington, D. C.; Purcell, Ludd, & Co., Richmond, Va.; and by all the principal Druggists. PHILOSOPHICAL AND CHEMICAL AP-

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Jucenile Department.—For the very young, who may have

around the members of the family the influences of a wellordered Christian home.

Juvernile Department.—For the very young, who may have
been deprived of parental care, our endeavor will be to provide a home which shall, as far as possible, supply the loss
they have sustained. The number will never be so large
that each individual may not receive the particular supervision of the heads of the family.

Physical Training.—A watchful care will be exercised
over the physical as well as mental culture of the pupils—
constant reference being bad to peculiarities of temperament and constitution. Whatever the intellectual attainments, burlittle cag be enjoyed or accomplished in life
without a sound physical system. Abundant opportunity
will be a worder for retired exercise in the open air; thore will
also be given lessons and practice in calishemic exercise,
so admirably adapted to promote grace of motion and development of form.

Sessions and Vacations.—There will be a vacation of six

velopment of form.

Sessions and Vacations.—There will be a vacation of six weeks from the last Wednesday of July. The remainder of the year will be divided into sessions of eleven weeks cach, separated by short vacations. Boarding scholars can remain during the short vacations, if they wish, without exits charge. Pupils will be received at any time, but for no shorter period than one-half the academic year. Notice of removal will be expected at least one month before the time of leaving.

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It may be stated, for the information of those parents who wish to place their sons and daughters near each other, that there is also in Norwich a Family School for Boys, of the highest order, under the charge of the Rev. Charles E. Abbott.

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Norwick Cann., January 1, 1855. CINCINNATI RETREAT FOR THE IN-IN charge of EDWARD MEAD, M. D., Editor of the American Psychological Journal, Lecturer on Insanity

"Ad Forensic Medicine, late Professor of Obstetries, and
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[CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.]

This is a truth which Know Nothingism seems entirely to overlook. Let Protestanism, in the first place, understand itself, and define its own ties, and purge itself of the spirit of persecution which has darkened its history from the begining, and stayed its progress through the world. Let it exemplify, in actual practice, its boasted dogma of the sufficiency of the scriptures and the right of private judgment, which it never yet has done as a general rule. Let it spew out, and cast from it with loathing, the execrable policy of Know Nothingism, which has assumed to act in its name, and the principles of which would fairly justify the most atrocious forms of religious persecution. Let it remember that the proscription of Catholics for their religious opinions is just as detestable as the like proscription of Protestants; and that the only true ground to stand on is the sacred right of every man to enjoy, without molestation, the of every man to enjoy, without molestation, the Protestantism invincible, and at the same tim nost effectually cripple the power of Rome.

And here, Mr. Chairman, I am naturally brought to a third and kindred objection to Know Nothingism. I do not think well enough of Protestantism, in its present guilty complicity with American Slavery, to enter the lists with it in its newly organized warfare against Popery. I should feel myself in strange company. I do not know how many slaves are held by American Catholics, but the number cannot be very great, judging from the number of Catholics in the South. Of our Protestant denominain the South. Of our Protestant denominations, the Methodists, North and South, in the year 1853, owned 218,000; the Presbyterians, Old and New School, 80,000; the Baptists, 125,000; the Episcopalians, 80,000; the Disciples, or Campbellites, 100,000; other denominations, 60,000—making, in all, 663,000 slaves, held by the ministers and members of the Protestant churches of this country! And the American Tract Society, the American Sunday School Union, the American Board of Foreign some progress during the past few years; but they are essentially on the side of the oppressor to-day. They are the right arm of the Slave often quoted, "there is no power out of the an hour, if it were not sustained in it!" dren may not live to see it.

The Voice of the Press.

TO BE CONCLUDED IN OUR NEXT.

As it was impossible to form a National As it was impossible to form a National Know Nothing party, because of Slavery, so will it be impossible to form a united Northern Anti-Slavery party, if the frolic of Nativism is persisted in, by those who indulged in it last year. The free West will not fight Negro Slavery under a banner which proscribes, to political Slavery, such men as Louis Kossuth, Joseph Mazzini, or Victor Hugo. If any Eastern State means to make a public profession of Anti-Negro-Slavery, and at the same time makes a more emphatic declaration of the pro-Anti-Negro-Stavery, and at the same time makes a more emphatic declaration of the proscription of men of the Caucasian race, it will, we believe, find little sympathy beyond the most bigoted circles of the Know Nothing Councils. Its action will not do any good to the Anti-Slavery cause and will certainly re-

us detest Slavery, make us anxious for a healthy

to which Protestantism is indebted for all its genuine growth and strength, for the sake of employing either fraud or force in maintaining their cause. Their hatred of Jesuitism would make them the last to imitate its unhallowed practices. They would feel that the best possible service of Protestantism is the testimony of a consistent example, and that its worst fee is the weakness that would build up its power by methods wholly at war with its first principles. No good cause has ever yet been helped by enlisting the devil on its side, because no man has been found wise enough to tell how to employ him without thereby fortifying his citadel, instead of bombarding it.

No, sir. If Protestantism wishes to palsy the rampant spirit of Romanism, it must not borrow that spirit, nor adopt its tactics. The work that should chiefly concern it is at home. Its worst enemies are those of its own household. Mr. Macaulay, in his masterly speech on the removal of civil disabilities from the Jawes, says truly: "Christianity triumphed over the superstitions of the most refined and of the most savage nations, over the graceful mythology of Greece and the bloody idolary of the Northern priests. It triumphed over the power and policy of the Roman Empire. It tamed the barbarians by whom that empire was overthrown. But tall these victories were gained, not by the help of intolerance, but in spite of the opposition of intolerance, the whole history of Christianity proves that she has little indeed to fear from persecution as an elly."

This is a truth which Know Nothingism seems entirely to overlook. Let Protestanism, in the first place, understand itself, and define its own times and purge itself of the spirit of persecution which has darkened it shistory from the begining, and stayed its progress through the world. Let it exemplify, in a ctual practice, its boasted dogman of the sufficiency of the scriptures and the right of previate independent which it aware the head of the most of the original controlled the progress from foreig

From the Boston (Mass.) Telegraph.

The American party is to retain its present Constitution, insist on its peculiar policy towards foreigners and Catholics, and at the same time incorporate in its creed the restoration of Freedom to Kansas and Nebraska, and invite the people of the Commonwealth to join with it. This is the doctrine and policy indicated in the closing passage of the address.

Now, any man of ordinary sense must see that such a policy is suicidal to the men who propose it, and fatal to Freedom. It is precisely the policy which the Whig party of Massachusetts adopted last summer. They spurned co-operation, but in their Convention adopted a strong Anti-Slavery platform, and invited all outsiders to become Whigs. Such a policy will, just as sure as the sun rises and sets, perpetuate the control of the Democratic party over the Federal Government. Nothing but a grand rally of the free States for Freedom, and on that issue alone, can defeat that party in 1856. It will carry every Southern State, with Virginia leading the column. The Seward Whigs of New York will not accept a platform which proscribes adopted citizens, or lengthens the probationary period of citizenship. Without their cordial aid, the Democratic party will add the electoral vote of the Empire State to that of the united South. In Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, and Iowa, every State originally covered by the Ordinance of 1787, the same re-Wisconsin, and Iowa, every State originally covered by the Ordinance of 1787, the same re held by the ministers and members of the Protestant churches of this country! And the American Tract Society, the American Sunday School Union, the American Board of Foreign Missions, and, in short, all the grand instrumentalities which these churches employ for the spread of knowledge and religion throughout the world, are controlled by the Slave Interest. In this particular they seem to fill the Know Nothing measure, for they are completely "Americanized!" They expurgate the religious literature of the country, with a studious reference to the feelings of the slaveholder. They even plunder and defile the school books of our youth, in order to propitate their Southern membership. They prefer denominational sway to the propagation of a pure faith. The most popular and influential clergymen of these churches united with Castle Garden patrics in 1850 in "saving the Union," and inundating the land with lower-law sermons. These religious bodies may have made ries, political traditions, a con and the strength of a popular name. Before such a Sebastopol, no ally of Freedom can be spared from the assault. The grandest opportunity is now presented, to redeem the North from its long subjugation to the slave oligarchy. ower out of the sustain Slavery return. Our children and our children's chil

> From the Hartford (Coun.) Republican THE NEXT CAMPAIGN.

The following extracts from various sections of the Liberal Press should admonish the Northern Know Nothings how vain must be all attempts to ignore or subordinate the Slavery Question, or rally the masses of the People of the Free States on a Native American Platform.

THE TRUE POLICY.

From the Mount Vernon (C.) Republican—Know Nothing heretofore in its sympathies.

Republican Conventions should be called in every section—noble and true men should be related to the helps and read at the helps and read at the helps. The great Presidential campaign opens next Republican Conventions should be called in every section—noble and true men should be placed at the helm—men selected by the people, with reference only to their devotion to the great question of Freedom or Slavery. If Know Nothings are willing to come in as Republicans, give them a hearty welcome. Extend the same to Know Somethings, but set up a determined resistance to any attempt made by either to control the great Republican movement for the advancement of any order or party that does not embrace all the friends of Freedom.

The feeling in favor of untrammeled action by the Republican party is stronger now in the North than it has been before, since the passage of the Nebraska bill. The efforts of Hunkers to supplant the Republican movement by an "ignoring" American party has most signally failed, and it is hoped that the lesson they have learned will induce them to allow the people to act untrammeled by any efforts to lead them away from the issue before them.

ILET US HEAR THE PEOPLE.

From the Worcester (Mass.) Spy.

As it was impossible to form a National Know Nothing party, because of Slavery, so

From the Independent (N. H.) Democrat. From the Independent (N. H.) Democrat.

In the same spirit of conciliation, liberality, and devotion to the common liberty and common weal, which has been crowned with the glorious successes of the year just closed, must all the opponents of Slavery Aggression go, shoulder to shoulder, into the struggles of the year to come. In that spirit must a Presidential standard-bearer be selected, and borne triumphantly into the chair made illustrious by Washington and Jefferson.

Is any party, as now organized, equal to this thing? Is the Free Soil party? Is the "late Whig party?" Is the American party? No; none of them. As distinct organizations, they are all insufficient for the great work that is to be done. The people are sufficient, and only

Nothing State Council of Massachusetts is well aware that it cannot be in a national movement for Nativism. It knows, also, that it cannot retain Nativism, and co-operate with the West in a hearty Anti-Slavery movement. Why, then, do the members of that Council refuse to give up the untenable absurdities of last year's frolic, and go in for the eternal verities of freedom to all men?

If they were to go in now for a Republican movement, they would only act in accordance with their original professions of patriotism and love of Freedom. If they do not, they will only confirm the idea, now so prevalent, that they have only intensified the evils of the old parties, and mean to cling to the Order in Massachusetts, as a probable means of clinging to power and the emoluments of office. The circumstance of the formation of the Know Nothing Order itself, set all the calculations of party leaders at defiance. Perhaps the members of the State Council may find that they cannot control the people, any more than the old leaders could. We want to know what the people themselves will say to the action of the State Council.

Notation. As distinct organizations, they are all insufficient for the great work that is to be done. The people are sufficient, and only the people are sufficient, and only the people. To them must we rely. The party that shall save the country and its liberties from the enguling tide of Slavery Aggression must be the People's party, and must be broad enough and liberal enough to receive all the friends of Freedom and Free Government, of whatever name, race, or clime. It must have no shibboleths that shall exclude the good and true from its ranks. Such is the party that must be organized, and that must carry the next Presidental election, if the emocrachments of Slavery are ever to be stayed. If there was ever reason to hope for any great good at the hands of the American party, as heretofore organized, the platform in the emocracy split, has Americanism gone down. Whatever of good it was destined to do,

When the Northern Know Nothings went out of the Council at Philadelphia, they did so fishe reason, distinctly and manfully expresses

of the Negro Oligarchy than to the distinctive purposes of Nativism. Indeed, though they did not then explicitly renounce Nativism, they stated its doctrine in their address to the people in a form so mild and guarded that it would require a very sharp and searching criticism to find fault with it. In thus going out of that Council they gave to the Free States a positive pledge that they should henceforth subordinate all questions, concerning foreigners, Catholic influence, and what not, to the truly vital and imminent question, whether the Federal Government is to be administered in the interest of Slavery, or in that of Freedom. They might still be Natives, just as other men are still Whigs or still Democrats, as far as their political theory is concerned; but nevertheless they now announced in the most public and solemn manner that they were ready and resolved to postpone their Nativism, just as others postpone the Whig or the Democratic measures to which they are attached, in order to co-operate for the superior and more urgent duty of saving the nation from the dangers that attend it with such dark and gloomy menace. For, if they were not animated by such a resolution, why did the Northern delegates go out of the National Council? All that was required of them by that body was to subordinate their convictions against Slavery Extension to Nativism; this they indignantly and gallantly refused, and the burst of universal applause which followed their act showed that its generous and manly character had touched the public heart as politicians rarely have the fortune to touch it.

It was this aspect of the Northern secession

the public heart as politicians rarely have the fortune to touch it.

It was this aspect of the Northern secession from the Philadelphia Council which filled us with hope and admiration. It looked like the beginning of a united movement of all opposed to the extension of Slavery, comprehensive enough and powerful enough to settle that question and secure the freedom of the country forever. But we must say that the course of the Know Nothings since that memorable demonstrates. ever. But we must say that the course of the Know Nothings since that memorable demonstration has not added much to our hopes. It is true that in Connecticut and Massachusetts they have in terms approved the action of the seceding delegates to Philadelphia; but at the same time they have scrupulously abstained from following the lead of those delegates. They still declare their hostility to Slavery Extension to be inflexible; but they avoid the way to give it the most efficient manifestation. tension to be inflexible; but they avoid the way to give it the most efficient manifestation. They persist in keeping up the programme and the machinery of Nativism and of secrecy; and though they invite others to co-operate with them in resisting the designs of the Black Power, they make the invitation as Natives, and not on the broad ground of merging all minor differences for a common end of the highest moment and most instant and pressing necessity. Thus, instead of really and thoroughly approving the conduct of their delegates at Philadelphia, they substantially stamp it with repudiation. They still proclaim that in their view Nativism is of more account than epublicanism, and that they will engage in no ombination in which the policy, means, and ppliances of the Know Nothing lodges shall

appliances of the Know Nothing lodges shall not hold the ruling place.

Such is the appearance of affairs in these States to-day. We are aware that various explanations are given of the result in Massachusetts, and that the blame is thrown on the aversion of the leaders of the old parties to engage in a combination where the members of the new party must play so large a part. But why should old party leaders be consulted at all? What right have these few gentlemen to stand in the way of a great popular movement? Why not at once appeal to the masses, unfurl the Republican banner, and rally round it the earnest and disinterested millions of voters who lesire no offices for themselves, but only to why not boldly and frankly carry out the policy of the Philadelphia seceders and their address a This is to be done in Indiana, where a Republic can State Convention is called for the 13th inst. Why should not Massachusetts and Con-

#### From the Painesville (O.) Telegraph. WHAT DOES IT MEAN ?

necticut occupy an equally noble position?

Mr. Brooks, of the New York Express, Know "The members have nearly all addressed th

eople to-night.
"Mr. Ford, of Mansfield, Ohio, the eloque stump speaker, adheres to and acts with the National organization. He does not approve of the Platform, but he does not mean to follow Vilson and the Massachusetts (Hiss) lead. He sets down the Hiss party as veritable know noth

"Some twenty others, that started under the Hiss organization, have come back to the Naional fold. Things are settling down agreea

bly.
"It is not pretended that Northern and South ern men can agree upon Slavery. The Plat-form designs no such thing. At least, it is but the opinion of the Council. There is no reason why every Northern American should not go or and act with his organization just as ever. No body has been turned out of the Convention. The 'bolt' was predetermined in Boston by the Boston leaders, and they voted to carry it out from he start.

"Massachusetts, under her new leaders, aban

doning her Websters, Everetts, Choates, and Winthrops, is without influence or respect in the Union."

There are other evidences that there was n real schism at Philadelphia, but that the inten tion is to hold on, and next year go in with the South for President. Will not the Order in this region take open ground, that they may be seen and known of all men? After knocking the blinds from their windows, will they not also, like other organizations, knock the locks from their doors? The people have a right to know what their neighbors are doing upon matter that concern all equally.

The Medina Gazette urges the Know Noth

The Medina Gazette urges the Know Nothings to abandon their organizations, and unite heartily in the People's movement, to place the National Government actively on the side of Freedom. It says:

"The Northern Know Nothings are cut loose from the Southern wing. The time is auspicious for a great movement, one in accordance with the spirit of the people. What good can possibly result from keeping up such a secret organization? It only engenders division and distrust among those who would gladly co-operate in favor of Freedom. Why not then by a spontaneous movement abandon it? It needs no meeting of a State Council to do it. Every subordinate Council can act for itself—disno meeting of a State Council to do it. Every subordinate Council can act for itself—disband, and announce the fact in the nearest newspaper. Other organizations will follow suit. A gentleman, who was a delegate to the late Know Something National Meeting, has assured us that this was the universal feeling

THE RHODE ISLAND PLATFORM.

The Know Nothings of Rhode Island-th We are disappointed with it. It is quite as proscriptive as the old one, and simply advocates the restoration of the Missouri Compromise in reference to Slavery. The Fugitive Law, Slavery in the District of Columbia, and

Law, Slavery in the District of Columbia, and Slavery Extension in new States or Territories—all these great questions are passed over. Here is one plank in the platform:

"Obedience under God to the Constitution of these United States, as the supreme law of the land, sacredly obligatory upon all its members, and steadfast resistance to the spirit of innovations upon its principles, however specious the pretexts. Avowing that, in all doubted or disputed points, it may only be leyally ascertained and expounded by the judicial power of the United States. A habit of reverential obedience to the laws, whether National, State, or Municipal, until they are either repealed or declared unconstitutional by the proper authority."

proper authority."
Please note the italicized passages. Please note the hancized passages. According to this plank, we must obey the Fugitiv Slave Law until a slaveholding Judiciary declares it unconstitutional. Out upon such doctrine. No freeman will subscribe to such platform.—Hartford (Ct.) Republican.

The Springfield Republican closes an article

ready to give it, of the convictions of the two secret associations; and the very fact that such a call was out, and such a movement actually progressing, by and in the name of the People, would doubtless influence favorable action from those quarters, and contribute essentially to the desired results. But succeed the movement would, if but once well started. Perty committees and secret councils might frown as they would, the people would sustain it. They are ready, now, to welcome it. They wait for leaders—for honest, efficient, earnest leaders. How long shall they wait?"

Beople's Department.

THINGS IN INDIANA. CENTREVILLE, IND., June 29, 1855.

Centreville, Ind., June 29, 1855.

I have just returned from the Anti-Slavery State Convention, held at Indianapolis on the 27th. It was not large, owing to the present remarkably busy season, and the extraordinary efforts of the Republicans and Know Nothings in preventing our friends from attending. The process of swallowing up the Free Democracy of this State, which was so successfully begun last year, is to be consummated on the 13th of July; and the most fervent desire of our Whig and Know Nothing friends is, that nothing shall occur to prevent it. Our Convention, however, notwithstanding a considerable Know Nothing element in it, assumed pretty broad and independent ground; but I shall be agreeably disappointed if many Anti-Slavery men do not go into the July Convention, and abide its action, however narrow the platform on which it may stand. I shall likewise be deceived if the Convention should go much farther on the Slavery question, if any, than did the Northern Know Nothings at Philadelphia. Anti-Slavery men have great need to be careful in the convention where the convention of the c the Northern Know Nothings at Philadelphia.

Anti-Slavery men have great need to be careful, just now, as to the course they pursue. They have heretofore favored the policy of co-operation, under circumstances which justified it, and they should do so again, when the circumstances present themselves. But here, now, is a proposition to organize a Republican or People's party, in opposition to Slavery and its aggressions. No Federal or State office is to be filled this year in Indiana, and no question of co-operation therefore arises. If Independent Democrats unite in this movement, and become Democrats unite in this movement, and become part of a new organization, there is at once, a part of a new organization, there is at once, therefore, a fusion, and an end of the party to which they before belonged; and the question arises, can they do this except on the condition that the Republicans shall espouse the main positions of the Pittsburgh platform? We may co-operate upon a broader or a narrower platform, but can we fuse with others into one party, upon any ground short of the entire livorce of the Federal Government from Slavery? The restoration of the Missouri prohibition is too narrow; the prohibition of Slavery in all our Territories, and the non-admission more slave States, is too narrow; everythin is too narrow, but Slavery totally denationalized. Let us demand this, and nothing less. Let us uphold our own banner, avoiding all enders, until the people are ready publicly to lay hold of the essential articles of our faith. Let us be ready to command our own fortresses, and avoid committing them to our foes. Let us stand together, prepared for independent ac-tion next year, and never take it for granted

that Republicanism, or any other ism, will take our work out of our hands, and do it for us, until we have the proof.

One other word. No man should delude his ery, and a good deal besides. I have the best of reasons for saying that it aims at nothing short of the absolute control of the Convention of the 13th. It was never more determined than now, while meekly confessing that its misthan now, while meetry confessing that its mis-sion is ended, and assuming the most amiable temper towards its intended dupes. Let it be watched, and opposed steadfastly, for it has murdered the Anti-Slavery cause in this State, to an extent or white just conception. Yours, George W. Julian.

BATAVIA, KANE Co., ILL., June 22, 1855. Your course upon the darkest of all dark questious, "Samism," meets my honest appro-val, though I must acknowledge that my views have changed materially within a few months as have those of many others in this vicinity with regard to this "Sam." I have no doubt that multitudes have joined the Order with the unat mututudes nave joined the Order with the impression that they could advance the Anti-Slavery cause, and at the same time put down the "breaks" upon Roman Catholic political intrigues, and thus turn back that flood which (in imagination, if not otherwise) was soon to wash away the foundations of our republican Government. It is an old proverb, but true, learn in no other. A man may be a Know Nothing, and about that time be a Know Some-Nothing, and doont that time be a know some-thing. Some have seen the elephant, and are perfectly satisfied about the animal's qualities. There are those here, as elsewhere, who love of-fice—be the office that of pound-master or vil-lage dog-whipper—who will be all things to all men, so long as they can use them as tools. As men, so long as they can use them as tools. As it is here on a small scale, so it is in regard to this Know Nothing movement as a political orbanization. Leading men in this matter—dementation. Leading men in this matter—dementation, and to retain, the love and respect of men. gamization. Leating men in this inatter—ten-agogues they are, of course—will entice, by smooth speech, some into the Order; and once there, they think to keep them in their "den," to use as instruments to forward their designs; but thank God their net-work is too flimsy to hold any man who has ever known what true freedom; in What good will grow years! I from freedom is. What good will ever result from a wholesale denunciation of those who, God appointed, were born outside this boasted land of the free and home of the brave? I would it were so, and not the land of the lash and ho of the slave. May those who have gone over to the devil of late—I mean the demon of the South—get their fill; we do not want or need them, if we will but arouse to a sense of our responsibility at the North.

A. F. G.

A WORD TO THE TRIBUNE.

A WORD TO THE TRIBUNE.

PITTSBURGH, July 2, 1855.

The article inserted in your paper of the 28th June, from the columns of the Tribune, namely, "British Free Trade—Russian Protection," is the silliest piece of sophistry I have seen pawned upon readers. His design is, to show that when the Corn Law Protective System increased the price of farm products in that country, and cheapened the articles which the farmers want to buy, that a like system will produce a similar effect here. Now, the opposite would be the result. The mechanical products of England preponderate to an enormous extent over the agricultural, and a protective policy benefits the few at the expense of the many; hence, a protective system for this country would benefit its few mechanics, at the expense of its many agriculturists. Would it increase the number and wealth of its manufacturers, and that class of people which depend on them for support, and whom the Tribune saw fit, in a famous article, to equalize with Southern negroes, in every particular? Our friend of the Tribune must be aware that the relation of employer and employed is the same here as in England, and that the amount of wages received does not alter that relation.

In my opinion, every barrel of flour sent from America to England increases the price of flour here, while every article of British manufacture sent here cheapens the wares of this country. Surely, then, it must be for the many farmers of this country to rejoice in English free trade, and for the few mechanics and laborers—or rather those who reap the fruits of their labors—to deplore it.

Please insert this.

A Subscriber.

WILLIAMSBURGH, Ibwa, June 9, 1855. So far as I have the means of judging, I think that a large majority of the votors in Iowa entertain strong Anti-Slavery sentiments; but what we need, and we must have, to turn that sentiment to any secount in the present crisis, is, thorough and united organization. The Anti-Slavery feeling and sentiment of the State are mixed up with Know Nothings, Know Somethings, Free Soil Whigs, and Republicans; and unless there can be a thorough organization effected, the Old Line Democracy will be likely to committee the section of 1856.

a matter of doubt.

If the American party should bring out a strong Southern man for President, then I think they would leave the party in Massachusetts; but in case they should select some milk-and-water man, with conservative principles, the probability is, that the Iowa Know Nothings will support him, with but a limited exception; but the finale of all these matters remains to be seen. More anon.

A NEW VIEW.

CASTINE, DARKE Co., O., May 19, 1855. The harmony which has heretofore existed in the Masonic frateraity is likely to be broken. The question is asked, can a Know Nothing brother recognise his fellow brother (who has been so unfortunate as to be born in a foreign country) as a brother, according to the obligations he has taken? It is also alleged, that if

tions he has taken? It is also alleged, that if a brother Mason is unfit to hold any office of "profit or trust" of a political character, he must therefore be unfit to hold any office of honor or trust in the Masonic lodges.

The Anti's will therefore govern themselves accordingly; and, as harmony is essentially necessary in all organizations, they as good Masons will deem it necessary to make use of the "black ball" to preserve the institution from the proscriptive policy of Know Nothingism, and thus keep out of the institution those who would bring with them an element of discord. There are many foreigners recognised as good Masons in all the lodges. As for our part, we cannot find fault with them, should they deem it right to exclude men who are sworn to proscribe them politically.

HIGH-CROWNED HATS - A SUGGES-

TION.

I open this to add a suggestion on a topi I open this to add a suggestion on a topic which has not met my eye in any publication; and I the rather refer it to you, as being a medical man, capable of judging respecting its correctness, and of the propriety of calling public attention thereto. It is this: For several years past, death by sun-stroke has been on the increase in this country; last year, its victims were awfully numerous, which, though partly attributable to the unusual heat, yet partly attributable to the unusual heat, yet rather confirms than weakens the hypothesis I entertain; i. e., that such afflictions are, in great measure, owing to the use of low-crowned hats in hot weather. It seems to me that it would be vastly more conducive to comfort and health, if not the preservation of life, to use high and wide-crowned hats in summer, and those made as open-noriced as practicable, except the crown; so as to allow the best possible opportunity for the circulation of air around the head, as well as the escape of the natural heat and according mode. heat and perspiration. The prevailing mode not only confines the impure air, and excludes the fresh, but also invites the sun's rays to tell with power on the cranium, in direct opposition to Old Parr's maxim, "Keep the head cool."

FUGITIVES IN CANADA.—The colored people of the county of Essex, in Canada West, have organized a Society, called the "True Band of Amherstsburg," which numbers over two hundred members. This Band has made a publication denouncing J. J. Rice, who professes to act for the "Amherstsburg Mission for the Selfself as to the death of Know Nothingism in this State. It has nearly all the life of Whigery, and a good deal besides. I have the best Instances are cited by them in proof of this charge, and of his having collected offerings of money, clothing, &c., from liberal people in the United States, ostensibly for the relief of destitute fugitives on their arrival in Canada, and converting such gifts to his own uses. They have resolved that no one shall beg through the States in their name. They say to the o an extent of which I have hitherto had no people of the States, "We are grateful to you for your noble efforts in our behalf, and regret that your confidence has been abused by selfish and designing men." They say, moreover that the result is the necessity of prompt action. although the fugitive is empty-handed and helpless when he first arrives there, the country is pleasant, and labor will bring a liberal recompense. This publication is signed by Levi Foster, John Hatfield, J. Morton, E. O. Brown, and A. W. Chandler, Publishing Committee.

In seeking after alchemy, the philosophers found chemistry, more profitable to the human race. In seeking to educate poor children in England, the true philanthropists have found the teachers to profit most. Thus Mr. Chadwick, in speaking of the female school teachers of the Government Schools of Art, in his last pamphlet, says: "The females have been so far advanced in mental power and influence, as to have been lost to the service by matrimonial engagements obtained with exceeding rapidity. To avoid these losses, plainer candidates were selected for training, but they, too, have obtain-

Alexandria (Va.) Gazette quotes from some paper the following extract of a letter from a correspondent at Dresden, dated the 12th of

last month:

"It appears that a Dr. Ritter brought with him to Berlin, Prussia, a negro slave which he had purchased in Brazil. All the proceedings which are so often and successfully had in the free States were immediately instituted by the European Abolitionists, and, although the slave was first declared to be free, or rather the ownwas first declared to be free, or rather the owner prevented from taking possession of him, it has been decided, after full investigation, that the case has to be adjudged according to the lex loci, and the application of the slave has been refused, and he has been remanded to his

should operate to continue a man in slavery in Prussia, or the lex loci of Turkey to enable a man to pass a half dozen wives in any Chris tian land to which he might remove!

The lex loci of Brazil makes Slavery hereditary. Would the courts of Prussia confirm this also, and permit the growth of the institution there in this wise?
Our free States and Territories will not a

all events imitate the example of Prussia, although the case is cited as an example for IMPRISONMENT FOR DEET .- The new law of

IMPRISONMENT FOR DEET.—The new law of Massachusetts, abolishing imprisonment for debt, went into operation on the 4th instant. There were nine poor debtors set free by the new law, to enjoy their freedom and celebrate the anniversary of their country's independence. Besides the above freed ones, over two hundred captives, imprisoned for non-payment of fines and costs, were set free by orders from the police court. the police court.

THE LATE TRACEDY IN MISSISSIPPI.—The murder of Professor Clark S. Brown, at Pontotoc, Mississippi, of which we lately made mention, bears a remarkable likeness to the case of Matt. Ward and Professor Butler. As the circumstances are narrated by a letter from the place, it appears that Brown was a native of New Hampshire, a graduate of Dartmouth College, and principal of the Pontotoc Male Academy. A few days previous to the murder, he punished, for some misdemeanor, a lad named Carey Wray, about twelve years of age. John, an elder brother of the lad, who attended the same school, was subsequently expelled, for having, at the time, it is alleged, twice threatened Professor Brown, if he whipped his brother again. Three days after the occurrence, another brother, aged eighteen years, who was studying medicine in an office in the city, armed himself with a revolver and bowie knife, went to the academy, and wanted Brown called out; but as he was too much excited at the time, the assistant refused the request. Wray left, saying that he would see him on his way home; and at the close of the session he met his victim in the public park. He accosted him rudely, told him that he had imposed upon his brother; and when he undertook to reason the matter, called him by an insulting epithet, and aimed THE LATE TRAGEDY IN MISSISSIPPL.-The

The Know Nothing State Council met in May, and elected their delegates to the National Council, instructing them to act on Free Soil principles in said Council; but whether they will bolt the party on the Slavery issue, is a matter of doubt.

If the American party should bring out a strong Southers man for President, then I think they would leave the party in Massachusetts; but in case they should select some milk-and-water man, with conservative principles, the probability is, that the Iowa Know Nothings will support him, with but a limited ex-

of Columbia, S. C., to the Greensborough Beacon, states that "the fourth crop of the Cashmere upon our native goat is fully equal to the pure Cashmere." This animal, the Doctor says, is destined to make a great revolution in the agriculture of the whole South. Beautiful cloth is now made by negro weavers, with ordinary plantation looms, from the second cross. All the native goats in South Carolina, he states, are now appropriated to crossing with the Cashmere breed, and Georgia and Virginia are also preeding these animals extensively.

> FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE. NEVER GIVE UP 1

Since we suspended this paper, last year, v have had several calls for it, and for such doc ments as it would have contained. We have herefore concluded to resume its publication changing its form to royal octavo, the size and form of Congressional documents, so that it may be bound into a neat, convenient volume. The last volume was devoted chiefly to a

compilation of old Southern documents on the Question of Slavery, more useful for reference, than for general reading. The plan for the new volume will be modified, so as to embrace matter, specially adapted to the present con dition of our cause, and yet worthy of preservation.

The Anti-Slavery Movement will be its lead

ing idea. Such a publication, cheap, convenient, and suitable for extensive circulation and distribu-tion, is particularly needed at the present time. when old party organizations are shattered and when the Anti-Slavery Sentiment, although pervading the public mind, needs a well-defined, general organization, and a clear, ration al method, to secure it due weight at the ballotbox and in legislation. To quicken this Sentiment, and to aid in giving it a form and method adapted to the exigency, will be the two-fold object of FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE.

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for a whole year, to half a hundred persons and is not this the very time to indoctrinate the masses, who have been cut loose from old or ganizations, with Anti-Slavery principles? Every individual has his field of labor. A good plan would be for a few persons, earnest in the cause, to unite, agree upon an efficient plan for supplying their town, district, or county, and then send in their orders accordingly.

What say our friends? Will they take hold of the project, and make it go? Can they think of any cheaper, easier, and more effective plan

of operations just now?

As we intend to begin the 1st day of May FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE.—The third or July

number of Facts for the People contains the following table of contents: The Edinburgh Review and American Slavery.
National Know Nothing Convention: Offi-

cers chosen—Platform reported—Vote there-on—Protest against, and Secession. Know Nothing Secession—its probable ef-Ground of the Seceders. Know Something National Convention—its

New Hampshire Senators : by "J. G. W." Kansas—No Reason for Discouragement.

Another Slave Burning. General Emancipation.
Political Items: New Hampshire—Connec

cut—California. Lynching in Kansas. Pro-Slavery Convention in Missouri. Terms of National Era.

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PROSPECTUS OF THE THIRD VOLUME OF THE OHIO COLUMBIAN

A PAPER FOR THE PEOPLE. E. S. HAMLIN and A. M. GANGEWER, Editors

E. S. HANLIN and A. M. GANGEWER, Editors.

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aken.

"You seem to us, Doctor, like a providential blessing to usr family, and you may well suppose we are not unaindful of it. Yours, respectfully,

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"Broate Chamber, Ohio, April 5th, 15th.

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FLEANOR SOU · Margaret, the not include Aunt t does, the atmos natures as mine. cheerful here, and such a complete in To-day, while

esty and busy-han of winter apples " Baldwins" and the largest and widow Stokes, (w) unruly cattle and sauce, I suppose, Huldah has give some remark to much I wish you this Mr. Summerf ward it to nurse people of whom

man. You know and I know he dish "How do you k " Because he w "Fred. Summe he was quite the knew. He would he was concerned "I don't mean tempered; but he and criticizing my such things were king."
"Well, were t

old lady, with a

napkin upon which and looked me in

to wait and see."

"But I do know

"Why, I suppo ing and hesitati every little thing. he would not have mamma never w "Yes, so I jude Huldah, dryly. Summerfield neve to make the best he might mistake he told you your f and even now, you I was obliged to She smiled as s

at least, child. But of proving that Fre

nd very easy to the burden our on, quoting from the lions as harm der, when he had self-will. Our v child, even as a n through the open chrysanthums, r with knot-grass and it's just so bear all sorts of h y the grace of out everything after this in your

mother, poor chil

I felt my eyes f

ave made of it stead of making and diligence, I h excuse for all sort My father and gra he wrong.
I like this old has such direct w help liking her. ed sideways at or me to come in yet, if I had met la I should have la how differently fferent stand-po the poorer and m a look of respecta does not pertain to which looks mean faced by brick wall picturesque in the hills for a backgro xchange her spot borders, which she case-knife these two of the same pattern is so nicely smooth gown, for all the "f I wish you could A bright wood fire Aunt Huldah likes

company," she say corner, she sits opp bound account boo to her father, befor over the weekly acc her quill (she abho the debt or credit she lays down her p rans over a column is no mistake; the one of the row of of roasting, are spi the cleanly-swept he while she contemple mingled pity and wasting his substant questionable reput the series in illustrated other people, I find a species of idolat especially "my gu the same as childr I suppose, for all we idols; but, I confes had fallen upon son

OLD tudying her for the just as much of